Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 188 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Nakotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street,
FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,76,745/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless th sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased an collected and every description of Bankin and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £656,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

Any fool can waste, any fool can muddle, but it takes something of a man to save.
—KIPLING.

Invest your savings
IN
WAR BONDS

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
ISSUE OF
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1928.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.
Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—
THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.
Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—
"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."
LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS
writes:—
"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."
VISIT TO BOMBAY
INTERVIEW FREE.
Orient Hotel.
15th August—4 to 7 p.m.
16th August—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 8 p.m.
Please write for free interview, as several were unable to see me last time.
BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—
"I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."
ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—
"He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."
BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—
"Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."
This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.
LONAVLA.

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Pegu	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.
J. KEENAN,
Agent.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 8TH AUGUST, 1918, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INDIAN MOTOR BICYCLE, ETC., ETC. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th day of August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining Hummum Street, Fort (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, carved blackwood furniture, hat-stands, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets, electric chandeliers, hall lamps, table ornaments, electric ceiling fans, safe on stand, book cases, etc., etc.
The property of an European gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1918.

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Meeows Street, Fort, opp. New Share Bazar.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND CONTRACTORS OF ELECTRIC GOODS.
AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ELECTRIC WIRE.
Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazaar, the following:—
A big lot of electric metal lamps, 230 volts., 16, 25, 32 and 50 candle power, a big lot of electric copper wire.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within eight days.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENNTS.
Fort, Medows Street, Opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Tel. No. 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH TEAK AND BLACK WOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE PRECIOUS ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY, ETC., ETC.
TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, situated at the entrance of the Meadows Street, just opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co., the following very rich and teak and blackwood furniture such as silk tapestry lined drawing room, suites fancy cabinets, single and double door almirahs, pannel and glass door cupboards, marble top dressing chest of drawers, marble top centre tables, ladies writing tables, dining tables and chairs revolving book-cases low-chairs, and easy-chairs, book-stand, arm and armless chairs, baby cars, glassware and crockeryware, etc.
By order of the concerned:—
Precious articles of jewellery such as diamond rings, diamond and emerald Marquises diamond nose-rings collar-buttons golden bangles and raofuls, necklaces, kudas, golden watches, etc., etc.
The terms as usual.
B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1918.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.
MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON, by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types, and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND, 4 volumes. Rs. 3.
MITARANGA & Co. MADRAS.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word one anna.*

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisments can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY,
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

MATRIMONIAL.

YOUNG Mohammedan Barrister of respectable family, and believing in equality of women, wants to marry handsome English-educated, broad-minded girl. No objection to young widow. Give full particulars, enclosing photo, if possible, to Box No. 682A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1159

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

SKILLED LABOUR EMPLOYERS to know that fitters, turners, rivetters, wiremen available for immediate employment towards Madras, Bengal or overseas. Enquiries invited, EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Fort, Bombay. 1157

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and R. S. DAVAR. 5

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks, 2in. with 2 non-interchangeable keys to padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the locks, 29 per set. Similar sets 2½ in., Rs. 28/12 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with a good knowledge of typewriting, only Maratha gentleman should apply to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

WANTED—CHEMIST for research and Analytical Work. Honours Graduates in B Sc., M. Sc., or M.A., with Chemistry need only apply to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1089

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Sirohi State (Rajputana). Salary Rs. 45—55. Free quarters. Apply with conies of diploma and testimonials to R. D. SHIRALI, Chief Medical Officer, Sirohi (Rajputana.) 1166

WANTED.—A CHIEF ENGINEER for steamer not running dangerous waters. Wages Rs. 380, rising to Rs. 400. Apply Box No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1128

WANTED—Four MUNSHI SCHOOL-MASTERS, Salary Rs. 30 per month. Applicants to apply personally to the COMMANDANT, Signal Service Depot, Poona. 1162

WANTED—An experienced Hindu L.M. & S., or M. B. B. S., for an up-country hospital, clever in surgery preferred. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 665A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1108

WANTED—INTELLIGENT ASSISTANT for Journalistic Work. None need apply without high educational and shorthand qualification. Apply Box No. 670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1123

REQUIRED.—A SALESMAN with high qualifications to act as manager or assistant manager, and two experienced pensioners fully acquainted with accounts to act as cashiers and two smart assistants as salesmen for a well going wholesale, and retail concern at Hornby Road. None but those having experience upwards of seven years need apply with copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 677 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Business hours from 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. 1143

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—Educated young man well versed in accounts, correspondence and typewriting wants part-time employment. Apply Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1158

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

WANTED.

WANTED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed Space in good working order. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 925

WANTED—DECENT IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES for purchase. Apply Box No. 620, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 948

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE—A New BUNGALOW on Harvey Road, Gamdevi. Apply Box No 686, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". Brokers need not trouble. 1165

FOR SALE—One PLANNING MACHINE, 6ft. 6in. Stroke. Apply HIRALAL VYAS and Co., Ghee Kanta, Ahmedabad. 1052

FOR SALE—(LADIS) MACHINE POLISHED, Tandur and Navandgi (white); Madras (black) of sizes. Apply to MANAGER Marble Factory Company, 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 964

FOR SALE—One 15—20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Studebaker Car, 5 Seater, touring body, newly painted and overhauled in perfect order. One Dodge car 14—17 H. P., 5 Seater, touring body, one man's hood, with electric dynamo, self starter, very little used and in perfect running order. Further particulars from Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1163

FOR SALE—LANCASHIRE BOILER by Ruston Proctor, 20 feet by 6 feet by 100 lbs. pressure, as certified by Government Boiler Inspector and in a very good condition also one TANDEM COMPOUND ENGINE by Ruston Proctor, about 25 nominal H. P. with counter rope pulley and shaft block, complete 11in. high pressure and 19in. low pressure, stroke 28in., in excellent condition and also 2 plates all round shell circumference 22 feet 6in. and 7 ft inside boiler diameter 5/8in thickness of plate 7 feet 9in. long. Apply J. R. DAJI & CO., Lahore. 1167

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR AHMEDABAD.

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for Ahmedabad and District for a progressive Indian Life Insurance Company. Gentleman of good social position, who can guarantee good business or well established firm with good connection, will be paid handsome terms, office allowance, etc. Apply with credentials, record of past experience, etc., to Box No. 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1164

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, have been declared, namely:—

Rs. 3-8-0 per share less Income Tax on Preference Shares.

Rs. 10 per share less free of Income Tax on Ordinary Shares.

Rs. 30-0-0 per share free of Income Tax on Deferred Shares.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 5th September between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., (S.T.), excepting Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 16th August, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th August, 1918, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
1161 Agents.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Offices of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay Branch, will be REMOVED to BALLARD PIER ROAD on and after the 15th August, 1918, and all communications are to be addressed thereto from that date.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
5th August, 1918. 1140

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo at 4 p.m. for the following objects:

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Meyer Nissim who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
574 Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th July, 1918.

NOTICE.

THE hair collected in Fasli 1,327 at the Shaving Shed at Simhachelam Temple, Vizianagram Samasthanam, Vizagapatam District will be sold by Public Auction on 28-10-1918, at Simhachelam which is about 3 miles by road from Simhachelam Railway Station, B. N. Ry.

The hair which will be put up for sale amounts to 4,200 lbs., of short hair of under one foot in length and 1,450 lbs., of hair of from one foot to two feet in length.

For further particulars apply to the Temple Amin, Simhachelam, Vizagapatam District. 1125

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUSINESSMEN.

LUCRATIVE going on business Capital Rs. 1¼ lakh to 1½ lakh only. Annual nett profit from 50 to 60 thousand. To be sold solely for being retired. Apply to Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1164

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that VAJIRBAI, widow of Kaderbhai Moosaji, JAFFERBHAI KADERBHAI and SULLEMANJI KADERBHAI have contracted to sell the immoveable properties situate at Sankli Street and Kapas Road, bearing Municipal E Ward Nos. 4023 (1) 4020 (1) and Street Nos. 210 and 207 and bearing Collector's No. 198 to our clients and that the following document *viz* the Assignment dated 4th July, 1905, made between His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan of the one part and Hakim Abdul Waheb Mahomed Usuf of the other part is found missing and is believed by the said Vendors to have been lost. Any person or persons, who may be in possession of the said document are hereby requested to deliver the same to the undersigned the Attorneys for the said Vendors at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, and the person or persons in possession thereof having any claim in respect of the same are requested to communicate in the matter of his or their claim or claims with the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and the claim or claims if any, under or by virtue of the said document will be considered as waived.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1918.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
1149 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF JAMES HENRY DEVLIN .....Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed James Henry Devlin, late of Secunderabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), European, deceased who died intestate at Secunderabad aforesaid on the 26th day of October, 1917, and Letters of Administration to whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 8th day of July, 1918, to Alfred Eyre Owen Lucas, Esquire, an Attorney of the High Court, Bombay, and one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kate Devlin, widow of the deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof after expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1918.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the said Administrator.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
Frawley Comedy Co.

To-night Thursday 8th August
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Friday 9th August
The Dramatic Success of New York
"THE GREAT DIVIDE"
By the Rev. Vaughan Moody

Saturday 10th August
The most talked of comedy in the past decade
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"

Sunday 11th August Matinee at 5-30
"A HOUSE OF GLASS"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30
EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

THE EXCELSIOR

Next Saturday
MISS KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER
The leading lady of the
Frawley Comedy Company
will appear in a
PATHE GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
"THE CLOSING NET"

This is the first occasion in the history of the stage in India that a prominent Dramatic Actress has appeared on the stage and the screen at the same theatre on the same day.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE DRAMATIC EVENTS OF THE SEASON
Friday the 9th and Saturday the 10th at 9-30
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
WILL PRESENT
"DAMAGED GOODS"
the great drama on Social Evil, by Brieux.
(FOR ADULTS ONLY.)

The noble society of the treatment of the Hidden Scourge removes all occasion for offence. If it awakens the public of India, as it has done that of Great Britain, to a sense of the vital importance of the subject, its performance will have done a great work. Hailed everywhere by Press and Public as a great MORAL LESSON on a matter of GRAVE NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

"DAMAGED GOODS": It is, we think, not too much to say that the nation owes a debt of gratitude to the society which is responsible for the production of Brieux's Damaged Goods.—THE MORNING ADVERTISER.

"DAMAGED GOODS": It grips the audience by its intense logic, by its sincerity and its fine humanity.—DAILY GRAPHIC.

BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"A LITTLE PATRIOT"

A wonderful story of laughter and joy with just enough pathos and a timely and patriotic vein of drama.

SEE
how the Baby Berhardt organizes an army of kids and captures a German Spy.

DON'T MISS IT.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL

Matinee Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show Sunday 3-30 p.m.
Saturday Next **THE HIDDEN HAND** Saturday

MAJESTIC

TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
MARIE WALCAMP
IN THE UNIVERSAL MASTER SERIAL
The Red Ace
Episode 7—The Lion's Claws. Episode 8—The Lair of the Beast.
Tammany's Tiger—A two-reel thrilling Comedy.
Seeing Ceylon with Hy. MYER. A real novelty of the Screen.

THE SECOND WEEK COMING TO AN END!

Two days left to see the Second Instalment of the Superb Pathe Serial
"The Neglected Wife"
(6 parts—6,000 feet.)
The Most Enchanting Moral Lesson ever flashed on the Screen.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7-0; 8-45 & 10-15 (S.T.)
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Ladies admitted in the First Class at Half Rates—*i.e.*, for 4 annas only.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees. The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The well-known star-artiste
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
IN
A DRAMA OF DARING
"CONVICT 993"
One of the best Pathe Plays produced in America.
Come and See
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
IN A NEW AND
BRIGHT CROOK DRAMA
LONESOME LUKE
The great comedian in
HIT HIM AGAIN.
HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNTING
A very interesting Film.
COMING Masterpiece
"ROMEO & JULIET"

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY.

Razors, Scissors . . . .
Surgical Instruments, etc.
SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Keen Edge Company,
Cutlers and Surgical Instruments Repairers,
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY
Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT GALA NIGHT TO-NIGHT
At 6-30 ***TO-NIGHT*** At 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY CO.
Presents
A GRAND TRIPLE BILL
OF
Varieties, Novelties, Telepathy.
New Artistes! New Artistes!
Engaged at enormous expense.
THE
STRONGEST COMBINATION OF TALENT
ART AND MYSTICISM.
The Inimitable
Albert Morrow
and his own Company introducing
THE KOMEDY KABINET
A down-to-the-minute
SEANCE OF SPIRITUALISM
assisted by the Medium
Miss Doris Lee
THE GREAT
GORDON FORBES
Venriloquist and Sifflner, assisted by
'NOSEY'—THE DRUMMER
(The Scotch Old Bill)
Edward Lupin
and the
LIVING MARIONETTES
A stage upon a stage
Humorous Songs, Funny Sayces, etc.
In addition Huge Vaudevilles by
Miss Eileen Grace & Ch. Morris
SELECT SONGS AND DANCES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
Horace A. Vachell's Thrilling Drama
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
The "Eternal Triangle" again—a peer, his common wife and the charming nurse.

FRIDAY the 9th & SATURDAY the 10th
The Great Drama on the Social Evil
"DAMAGED GOODS"
By Brieux—Member of the French Academy.
SEE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT ON OTHER PAGE.

MATINEE SATURDAY the 10th at 5 p.m.
The Great Melodrama by Walter Howard
THE PRINCE & THE BEGGAR MAID

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 12

POPULAR PICTURES
TO-DAY AT 6-30
Mr. E. H. Du Casse Presents
A Five Reel Ivan Drama
"TWO MEN & A WOMAN"
FEATURING
The Famous Japanese Actress
COUNTESS YUKI YAMBURA.
Also
A COMIC and PATHE GAZETTE.
And
A SPECIALLY COMPOSED
WAR LOAN SONG
will be Sung by Well-known Artists
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Boxes Rs. 2, per seat. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
A SPLENDID "LUBIN" MASTERPIECE
THE EAGLE'S NEST
A Thrilling and Romantic Story of the Adventurous "Forty-niners",
Together with a Full Programme
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. Skinner.

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HELLER'S . ROYAL-ZEST COCOA . .

Take it daily. It is wholesome nourishing and appetising. It will refresh you and give you strength and energy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. tins.

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(Imports) Ld.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
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The Rev. ABEDNEGO DAVID, W.M.S.

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Mysteries of London Illd..	8 0	May Middleton.	1 8
Old London ..	2 4	Rosa Lambert ..	3 0
Empress ..	2 4	Virgin's Kiss ..	3 0
Mary Stuart ..	1 4	Pickwick ..	2 4
Agnes	6 0	Faust	1 8
Mary Price ..	5 0	Loves of Harem.	3 0
Leila	1 0	Cannonbury House ..	2 4
		Seamstress ..	1 0

(Postage extra.)

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George Town, MADRAS.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ¼th prices.—All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone .. 11 Telegrams: Gundisan.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, ,, Imports	29,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value ..	21.38
Sakels F.G.F. Liverpool standard spot trading value	30.19
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) .. { Oct.	28.30
{ Jan.	27.88
{ Mar.	27.88
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. .. { Oct.	27.16
{ Jan.	26.92

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	21.00
Sept.	20.75
Oct.	20.52
Nov.	20.36
Dec.	Not quoted.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.
Liverpool markets were closed yesterday 5th August.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 6th

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
August	21.35
Sept.	20.86
Oct.	20.70
Nov.	20.51
Dec.	20.34

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 6th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	30.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug 6th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.27
,, ,, Fully Good	16.02
,, ,, Fine	16.52
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	17.01
,, ,, Fully Good	17.76
,, ,, Fine	18.26
,, Broach Good	19.93
,, ,, Fully Good	20.18
,, ,, Fine	20.43
,, Scinde Good	15.28
,, ,, Fully Good	16.03
,, ,, Fine	16.53

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 6th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate:

Rs.			Rs.
42,000	were alloted	to Calcutta ..	4,63,000
4,21,000	,, ,,	to Bombay ..	
Nil	,, ,,	to Madras ..	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/6.
,, Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta } 28% { above that rate in full
{ Bombay }

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred:

Rs.			Rs.
13,54,000	were allotted	to Calcutta ..	55,37,000
26,95,000	,, ,,	to Bombay ..	
14,88,000	,, ,,	to Madras ..	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/5 29/32.
,, Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta } 28% { above that rate in full,
{ Bombay }

	Rs:
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	60,00,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 6th

Bar Silver Spot	38 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent: since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	57
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	67
Government Securities 3%	58½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.18½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 6th.

5½% 1925—1928	£88½ Ex.
4½% 1925—1945	£100
5% New	£94 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 6th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Wheat	79/6

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Under control.	
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value..	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Value.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	14/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	17/6
Tone:—Very few sellers and very firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	2/1½
Tone—Dull.	

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 7.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach September was Rs. 913. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 918 and gradually declined to Rs. 912, remaining at about Rs. 912/13 for some time, and then dropping to Rs. 909. At Colaba the opening rate was Rs. 916, and fluctuations occurred, closing rates being as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate, and the tone of the market very steady at some advance in prices.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach ..	Sept.	—	Rs:	925
Good Sawginned Dharwar ..	Aug/Sept.	—	,,	860
,, M. G. Coompta ..	,,	—	,,	910
,, ,, Westerns ..	,,	—	,,	860

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 7TH AUGUST 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery:
M.G. Bengals ..		675	635	595	Ready:
Sawginned Dharwar				845	,,
M.G. Westerns ..				840	,,
M.G. Coompta ..				870	,,
M.G. Bagalkot ..				845	,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			843		,,
M.G. Anjar ..			860		,,
M.G. Mundra ..			865		,,
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan ..			837		,,
Laktar Ginned ..			..	..	,,
M.G. Athni Miraj ..			..	865	,,
M.G. Broach ..	842	830	820		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 6th Aug. 1918.

Cotton	9,140 bales.
Wheat	10 946 qrs.
Linseed	22,653 ,,
Rape, &c	1,331 ,,
Gingelly seed	15 ,,
Poppyseed	733 ,,
Groundnuts	1,362 ,,
Castorseed	21,336 ,,
Rice	23 266 ,,
Myrabolams	603 ,,
Cottonseed	2,315 ,,
Safflowerseed	Nil
Grain	2,363 ,,
Jowar	125 ,,
Mahwa	Nil
Barley	536 ,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th August, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery:
Bengals (M.G.) ..	..	673	630	590	.. Ready
Sciade-Punjab (M.G.) ..	..	665	625	..	.. Ready
Mundra (M.G.) ..	..	..	870	860	.. Ready
Limbdi Dharamgadhra (M.G.) ..	..	..	840	830	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	842	830	820	..	.. Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	845	835	.. Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	855	840 Ready
Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
Dawgn. Dharwar	..	..	..	845	835 Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	840	825 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	.. Ready
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	870	855 Ready
Anjar-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	870	855 Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 7th, 1918.—6-0 p.m.

	Basis Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 78-80 ..	57 0 0	8 7 0
,, ,, Cawapore 78-80 ..	56 0 0	8 6 0
,, Karachi Bawlis ..	56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 15 0	8 5 0
,, ,, Cawapore ..	7 14 0	8 3 0
,, Yellow Cawapore ..	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 13 0	9 2 0
,, Thin ..	8 7 0	8 12 0
Castorseed, White 85-10 ..	85 0 0	---
,, Gujar 75-85 ..	75 0 0	---
,, Gujar 80-86 ..	70 0 0	---
,, Black ..	60 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White ..	11 0 0	11 6 0
Groundnut ..	55 0 0	---
Safflowerseed ..	6 12 0	---
Barley ..	37 8 0	---
Gingelly seed ..	72 0 0	14 12 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed Sept. ..	9 14 6	
Linseed May ..	10 11 3	
Wheat Aug. Sept. ..	8 13 3	
Wheat April-May ..	8 7 3	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 7th, 1918

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 12	1—5—0
Shapurji No. 12	1—5—10
Simplex No. 16	1—5—8
Edward No. 16	1—4—14
Light Corse No. 20	1—1—14

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 7th, 1918.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphs	1	5	15½
,, Demand	1	6	1
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1	6	7
Fcs. Demand			203
American Dollars			279
Hongkong			222½
Shanghai			317½
Japan			146
Singapore			154½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug. 7.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-3-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-11-6.
Silver Ready Ex-Duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 140.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 221½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 317½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 68.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was quiet and dull on account of Bulls unloading. There was also a decline in Tata Iron and Steel shares as well as in Bombay Burma Trading shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standard 2045, Swan 955, Swadeshi 2390, Simplex 1065, Shapurji 152-8, Pearls 775, New Greats 460, Madhowji 2892-8, Kohinoor 1685, Indore-Malwa 415, Indian Bleaching 215, Finlay 735, Fazulbhoy 945, David 605, Currimbhoy 489, Central India 2835, Bombay United 1195, Bombay Dyeing 1665, Advance 1640, Century 567-8, Kastoorchand 1540, Bundi 25, Central Mining 44, Katni ordinary 265, Katni deferred 1360, Shivrajpur 45-8, Tata ordinary 272-8, Tata old deferred 1360, Bombay-Burma 765, Bombay Tramway 397-8, Bombay Steam 400, Tata Hydro 1250.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standard 2050, Swan 955, Swadeshi 2380, Simplex 1067-8, Shapurji 155, Pearls 777-8, New Greats 460, Madhowji 2890, Kohinoor 1685, Indore-Malwa 412-8, Indian Bleaching 220, Finlay 750, Fazulbhoy 950, David 605, Currimbhoy 485, Central India 2820, Bombay Dyeing 1635, Advance 1640, Century 565 Kastoorchand 1550, Bundi 24, Central Mining 43, Katni ordinary 267-8, Katni deferred 1360, Shivrajpur 45-8, Tata ordinary 271-4, Tata old deferred 1365, Bombay-Burma 777-8, Bombay Tramway 397-8, Bombay Telephone 200, Bombay Steam 405, Tata Hydro 1250.

INDIA OF TO-MORROW.

BABU S. C. BANNERJI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelcior League Babu Sudhir Chandra Bannerji of Calcutta delivered an address in the Prarthana Mandir, on "India of Tomorrow." Mr. Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarkar, late Chief Justice of Baroda, presided. The lecturer in the course of his address said that it was impossible for him to make any distinction in the India of the past, India of to-day and India of to-morrow. India has always been the same in the past, she is the same to-day and will be the same in the future, which means in other words that if we look to her literature, her religion, her philosophy, her traditions, we find one central idea running through all these for all times. In spite of the many differences of caste and creed, of custom and language, we find the people united by one common tie. The whole development of India could be traced to three main basic elements, namely her social polity, her culture and the powerful element of spirituality. In ancient days the Hindu society felt they were bound by one common tie. The king ruled his subjects with love. If he was found wanting in love he was dethroned and another took his place. A boy between the ages of 8 and 20 was placed with his Guru or preceptor. There he was kept under strict discipline and taught from day to day under the guiding influence of his master. After 12 years of close study and discipline, he was sent back to his home fully equipped to bear the further responsibilities as a young man and as a true son of India. Thus in those days the whole nation was governed by one central principle of love and mutual confidence.

Continuing the lecturer said we find that in those days learning and art was developed to its highest. We find books written on all subjects such as Geometry, medicine, grammer, chemistry. We even find people well versed in the science of navigation and the art of ship-building. It is true that at that time the Hindu mind was more synthetic than analytic. The present need is that we should more develop our analytic faculty.

THE BEST HERITAGE OF INDIA.

Thirdly there is the great and most powerful element of spirituality. It is an acknowledged fact that the Hindu mind is characteristically religious. We possess religious literature such as no other nation can boast of. We now hear cries of reform in every direction. People are fighting for liberty. We should not allow ourselves to be misled merely by external reforms. There is undoubtedly the sign of new life, but except we be re-born we have no hope of salvation. By all means have reform, have liberty, have power, have everything, but we must never give up our central idea of spirituality which is really the best heritage of India. We must always preserve the great harmonizing power of spirituality. We want Home-Rule, but where is the home? Unless we improve that we cannot hope to advance. We are talking of reforms, but these will all come if we are only sincere to ourselves. It is no use talking one thing in the public and acting just the contrary at home. We want young men who will stand by their convictions against all opposition. The future of India is in the hands of her young men and she has a bright future before her only if her sons prove worthy of her best traditions, vast literature and high spirituality. May God inspire the young men to achieve this high ideal.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. V. V. Oka's letter of 3rd instant, I dare to say that no reason was given in the Notice. Not only that but there are other tenants also served with such notices without stating any cause. I know Mr. Oka is a High Court pleader, professional photographer and paid manager of Mohan Building. Sir Jagmohundas is the landlord of the building. So the landlord is requested to give out his statement in this matter then I am willing to bring this matter before the public in detail. Are there some tenants in the building from whom rents are taken more than standard rent? While passing I also request Mr. Oka that please let me know how many times paints were given to these buildings and rents were increased during ten years?—Yours, etc.

S.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

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by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
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THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.
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SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

ALLEGATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT.

The Government Pleader v. V. G. Muddebihalkar (Pleader Bijapur.)

(Before The Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

This was an application made to the High Court by the Government Pleader under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court, charging the Pleader Mr. V. G. Muddebihalkar with professional misconduct.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The opponent is a pleader of the District Court of Bijapur practising since May 1911. In March 1916 one Irawa sought the advice of the opponent as regards a suit which she intended to file and delivered to him her documents. The opponent went through those documents and gave her his opinion and retained the documents with him. Subsequently the opponent and Irawa did not agree as regards the fees to be paid to the opponent for filing the suit, and therefore Irawa engaged another pleader Mr. Katti. The opponent did not return the documents received by him from Irawa and subsequently accepted a *Vaklatnama* from the defendant in Irawa's suit. Irawa asked the opponent to return the papers but they were not returned by him. This fact was brought to the notice of the Court when the suit came on for hearing before the Assistant Judge, who held an inquiry into the matter and came to the conclusion that Irawa's documents were retained by the opponent who first going through them gave professional advice to Irawa and subsequently accepted a *Vaklatnama* for the defendant and then refused to give back the material documents received by him from Irawa. In the opinion of the Assistant Judge, these facts amounted to professional misconduct on the part of the opponent and so reported the matter to the High Court.

RETAINED OR RETURNED?

The High Court invited the opinion of the District Judge of Bijapur whether he was satisfied that the opponent at the time he accepted the *Vaklatnama* of the defendant, retained the documents of Irawa with him and that the documents were still in his possession. The Assistant Judge to whom the District Judge referred the matter issued notice to the opponent, who had admitted the receipt of those documents, to prove that he returned them to Irawa. On the day fixed by the Assistant Judge for hearing of the notice the opponent applied for a month's adjournment on the ground of illness, but as the Assistant Judge was to leave the district by that time, the adjournment was not granted and the Assistant Judge from the evidence that he had already taken came to the conclusion that the opponent's story of the return of the documents could not be believed, that if they were in fact returned Irawa whose whole suit depended on those documents would not have kept them back, that her conduct was consistent and that she told her pleader Mr. Katti the tale at a time when the facts were fresh in her memory while the story of the opponent varied from time to time and that either the documents were still with the opponent or sent to the Courts for ever. The District Judge of Bijapur also came to the conclusion that the opponent retained the documents and never returned them. He also doubted whether the opponent was really ill when he asked for an adjournment. He was not, however, in a position to say whether the opponent had been possession of the documents when he accepted the *Vaklatnama* of the defendant or whether he had by then lost or destroyed them.

DEFENCE VERSION.

The opponent in his statement explained *inter alia* that one Vishnupant Kulkarni called him in March 1916 to his house and asked the opponent to take up the case of his maid servant Irawa. He replied that if she paid his fees and retainer, he would accept her *Vaklatnama*. Vishnupant then told her to go to the opponent's house and settle the fees. She then gave the opponent certain papers. He did not go through them at that time but from the orral information she gave him the opponent told her that the case would probably be decided in her favour if she could produce good evidence. There was no other talk. Next day Irawa and one Shillar had gone to his place for settling fees. He demanded Rs. 40 for his fees and retainer to which both of them replied that it was beyond their power to pay so much. They demanded the papers and he returned them immediately. He was not retained by Irawa no retainer having been paid to him as contemplated by Section 50 of Bombay Regulation II. of 1827. There was no agreement between Irawa and himself, and it was open to him to accept the *Vaklatnama* from the defendant. In fact he had got no instructions beyond the cursory talk with her as regards her case. It was common knowledge that litigants went to junior pleaders, gave their some information, asked their opinion and promised to come for engagement after some days but they never turned up again. The definite instructions were taken from clients after engagement when pleadings were drafted. In the present case Irawa had neither engaged him nor had he got definite information from her and therefore there was no legal objection to his accepting the case of the defendant. When the Court had suggested to him to cancel his *Vaklatnama* he accepted the proposal and put in an application asking the Court's permission to allow him to withdraw from the suit. Irawa and her friend Shillar were making allegation falsely against him because he put in his appearance on behalf of the defendant which they resented. If her documents of title and evidence were left with him and not returned to her, she would have mentioned that fact to her pleader before the plaint was drafted or stated that they were in his possession in her plaintiff as required by Order VII R. 15 of the Civil P. Code. Even though Irawa was an illiterate and ignorant, her pleader would never have omitted to ask her about her documents of title and evidence and would have learnt from her if it was a fact that her documents remained with the opponent and would have mentioned it in the plaintiff or in a separate list attached thereto. The present allegation that he did not return the papers was made against him only after he had put in his appearance for the other side and was an after thought. He was a junior pleader practising for about 3 years.

NO MISCONDUCT.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments observed that in their Lordship's opinion none of those charges had been made out. It appeared to their Lordships that the plaintiff had handed over certain documents in her possession, but that they had been for the purposes of the suit worthless documents, and it was not surprising that Mr. Kulti was not asked to make any use of them after they had been returned by Muddebihalkar. Their Lordships were of opinion that Muddebihalkar was not guilty of any misconduct in accepting the *Vaklatnama* from the defendant after the plaintiff had refused to agree to his terms at the interview at his house. On those grounds their Lordships were of opinion that no case of professing misconduct had been made out against Muddebihalkar.

Mr. S. S. Potkar, Government Pleader, appeared to support the rule.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the opponent to show cause.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

49-17-703-16—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Shirinbai v. Ratanbai & others, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Sham M & H. Unwalla P & P, Mirza M & M, Part heard.

47-17-231-18—Tyabji D & Co., Tejpal Nursey v. Madhowji Bhawanji, Amin & Desai.

51-17-261-16—Payne & Co., Ichhalal Jugmohandas & anr v. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co., a firm & anr, Little & Co., Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & G.

1-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors, Manch & N, Matu J & M, Little & Co., Payne & Co.

2-18-1136-15—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai & ors, Payne & Co., Little & Co., Surveyer & Co.

-18-1237-16—Bhimji & Co., Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v. The Bombay Baroda & Central India Ry. Co., Craw B & Co.

-18-1038-17—Little & Co., The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. Ramchandra Jaggonath, Manilal & Khar.

5-18-53-17—Payne & Co., Kasheram Bhagwandas v. Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

6-18-209-14—Madh K & Ch., Navivahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal & Co.

7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm & anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

9-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1272-15—Matu J & M, The National Financing and Comn. Corpn. Ld. v. Meghj Permanand a firm, Mulla & M.

511-18—Craigie B & C, Anthony Monis Kaikunsrao Muncherji Mulla & M.

FOR EXPARTE HEARING.

1363-17—N C Dalal, Nagindas Tapuchand & Co. a firm v. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

728-16—Payne & Co., B N Lang v. Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

643-18—Captain & V, Bhanji Ramji & Co. a firm v. Aga Mirza Ahmed Kazrani, Shroff & D.

491-18—Unwalla P & P, Sha Raichand Vardhaji & Co. a firm v. Jehangir Hormusji Writer & anr, Dubash & Co. Abdulla Kazini, Payne & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

490-18—Madh K & C, Messrs Shivnarayen Buldeodas a firm v. Lakhmedas Nursey a firm, Payne & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

98-18—Captain & V, Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

[illegible]-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T. & Co.

861-17—Jam K & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.

[illegible]-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co. Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.

588-17—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.

1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.

1195-17—Crawford B & Co., Richardson and Cruddas a firm v. Cawasji Dhunjibhoy Tarachand & ors, Ard H D & Co.

181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne & Co.

835-17—Mulla & Mulla, Vadanji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhai K & Gir.

216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.

357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gagalbhai & Co a firm, Edg G W & Co.

949-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

Re Bills of Costs—Rustomji & G. Vassonji Damji v. The Administrator General of Bombay.

Re Bills of Costs—Merwanji Kola & Co., The Estate of Raja Bahadur Motilal.

Re Indian Trades Act—Ardeshir H D & Co., Bai Shirinbai and another.

Re Prob & Administration Act—Mulla & Mulla, Heptoola A Kayani.

CROWN SIDE MATTER (IN CHAMBER.)

Craigie B & C, Emperor v. Babaji Waman Gadkari, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Petitioner.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSA

LONG CAUSES.

397-16—Pandia and Co, Vithaldas Narayan & ors v Schroder Smidt and Co, Ltd, Little and Co.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji and anr, Edgelow G W and Co, Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhai K and G, Lalchand Jisodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jam R and D.

300-16—Hiralal Th & Co., Messrs Nagindas Harjeewandas & Co. a firm v The B B and C I Railway Co., Crawford B Co.

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24 oz. bottle Rs. 2.

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122, Old China Bazar St., CALCUTTA.

GODINHO DEFAMATION CASE.

EXAMINATION OF MRS. MARTIN.

ALLEGATIONS AND DENIALS.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. N. Godinho charged Mr. A. F. Martin with defamation. Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the prosecution; Mr. V. A. Deshpande defended.

MRS. MARTIN CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mrs. Viviana Martin further cross-examined by Mr. Deshpande, said she was living in her village before her marriage with the accused; Mr. Godinho used to go there, but she did not know him then. She knew him by name only. She knew that Mr. Godinho had given dances in the village; she did not know whether he went there accompanied by his cook only. She had never talked to Mr. Godinho even once at that time; she did not go to his house to sing, or dance there. Her sister brought her to Bombay about fourteen years ago; it was four or five months before her marriage with Martin; she asked her husband to take her to Mr. Godinho, and told the former that the latter would do his work on easier terms than anybody. She did not remember whether she got Rs. 1,600 from her last husband's property. She did not keep Rs. 400 with John Godinho for his standing as security. She then went to Goa after depositing the money into a bank in Bombay; she did not remember how much it was. It was more than two thousand rupees. Her bank book is in the accused's house. The complainant did not bring about the marriage with the accused; it was the latter who wanted to marry her first and broached the question. It was not a fact that Mr. Godinho induced the accused to marry her. She did not see Mr. Godinho after her marriage, except on two or three occasions when she went to his house with her husband. She did not go to his office after her marriage. She went to his old office with the accused. It was untrue that she went to his office and sang and danced; she did not see any private room there. Neither she nor her sister went to church on the day of assault.

MRS. MARTIN'S SISTER.

Since she left the house she had no personal knowledge as to who was living with him. Her sister was still there, and she would be [illegible] Witness then denied that anybody went to her to take her to Mr. Godinho's office.

After some other witnesses had been called to show that Mr. Godinho's office was closed on Sundays, etc., the prosecution closed their case.

PANDURANG'S EVIDENCE.

Pandurang Vithoba, a witness for the defence, said about a year back he was in the service of a Mahomedan woman, named Bibibai. He used to collect rent for her and attend to her court work. She had a house in Kumbharwada Third Lane. The place was hired out. She had kept a room on the first floor which was given to anybody who brought a woman; witness's business was to take money and allow the couple ingress; he knew Mr. Godinho; he had come to that house with a woman; the witness knew the woman; she was in the Court and witness pointed out to Mrs. Martin. The witness had seen her three or four times. The rent was paid to him by Mr. Godinho.

Cross-examined the witness said he was serving in a tea shop of his cousin in 11th Lane, Kamatipura. He got no fixed salary, and he had no fixed hours of work. He lived in Khetwadi, and had a room there for which he paid Rs. 7 per mensem.

In reply to the Court he said he saw Mr. Godinho three or four times after dark; on all those occasions he saw the woman with him. He had seen Mr. Godinho in the Court when he had to go there about his mistress's cases. That was about nine years ago.

The case was then adjourned to the 19th instant.

KEMP AND CO'S HAIR-OIL

ALLEGED CHEATING.

NOTICE ISSUED BY MAGISTRATE.

In the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Rustamji Edulji Bharucha, applied for a summons against Mr. J. Fraser, General Manager of Messrs. Kemp & Co., Chemists and Druggists, under section 417 I.P.C.

The text of the application is as follows:—

May it please your Worship:—I, the complainant abovenamed, am a partner in the firm of Messrs. Allum Bharucha and Co., Managers of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and have my office in Elphinstone Circle, Fort. I know the accused Mr. J. Fraser, who is the general manager of Messrs. Kemp and Co., doing business in Charni Road, as manufacturing chemists.

The said Co., has for a considerable time past been selling a preparation for the hair which is well known as Kemp's Glycerine and Lime Juice. I had used this preparation myself and it was a genuine preparation of Glycerine and Lime Juice. Recently on the 4th May last, I purchased a bottle of this stuff for use and found that the contents were not the genuine Glycerine and Lime Juice compound that Messrs. Kemp and Co., had hitherto been selling. The contents showed a deposit of lime water and some oil at the top.

The difference between the old genuine preparation and this new stuff was so obvious that I considered it desirable to draw the attention of the responsible officer of the Company. I therefore wrote to the accused on the 5th May last and sent him a bottle of this preparation inquiring whether the said bottle contained Glycerine and Lime Juice and if so in what quantities. No reply was sent to this letter. On the 10th May, when I sent him a reminder he returned me the bottle but offered no explanation whatsoever. Another letter was sent to the accused on the 14th May, but that too was not replied to.

Subsequently on the 23rd May, I forwarded six bottles of this preparation to Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government and requested him to favour me with his opinion as to the contents of any one of these bottles. He wrote me on the 29th May and informed me that he had examined one of the bottles and found that it consisted of a mixture of Olive oil and lime water together with traces of glycerine, but that no lime juice could be detected. I produce this letter. On the 31st May, I wrote to Major Dickinson again and requested him to let me know whether the traces of glycerine found by him in the contents of the bottle was a formation of interaction of oil and lime water. In his reply he stated that it was impossible for him to say whether the glycerine found in the sample was wholly due to the intermixture of Olive oil and lime water.

Thereupon I wrote to the Directors of Messrs. Kemp and Co., on the 5th June and informed them about the opinion of Major Dickinson in respect of the preparation called Glycerine and Lime Juice. To this they did not condescend to send me a reply.

Subsequently on the 11th June, I wrote to the accused on the subject and in reply he informed me that he would submit my correspondence on this matter for the consideration of the Board of Directors at their next meeting.

Then on the 6th July, I wrote again to the accused and told him that as far as I understood the meeting of the Board of Directors was held since I wrote him last and inquired as to whether the Directors had considered the subject matter of my correspondence and has passed any resolution thereon. Along with this letter I forwarded him a true copy of the opinion of Major Dickinson as to the contents of Kemp's Glycerine and Lime Juice. I have waited so long but have received no reply from the accused.

I say that this preparation known as [illegible] A notice was ordered to be issued.

Y. M. C. A. GANESHKHIND CAMP, KIRKEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Frequenters of the above Y. M. C. A, consider that they have a decided grievance which should be ventilated. Since its inception here as an institution, for the welfare and comfort of the British soldier, we have been able to indulge in light refreshments and thus fill the void, which the Army rations fail to reach.

On Saturday the 3rd instant was the climax, when to the surprise of every one, and in the absence of the Sec. (who by the way is a C. of E. Padre) a notice was displayed to the effect "No refreshments to be sold by order of the C. O." This is difficult to understand, having regard to the fact that the medical officer, raises no objection to the articles sold, indeed it is known that he enjoys the same. Also that neighbouring camps, have no such restriction. Ono is reluctantly compelled to look for an excuse to justify the C. O.'s action. We can only imagine that Rebate can be the only one.

The Y. M. C. A., is not worked for profit, and is not expected to pay bonus or gratuities for the goodwill of any one, and in fact it looks for encouragement, rather than malice. If those really looking for complaints, would devote some of the time, to inspecting other sources of supply, of these commodities, a good work would be done. i.e. charwallahs have unlimited scope and to see them rubbing or scratching some unmentionable portions of their anatomy, and sorting out dubious cakes, almost at the same time is no uncommon sight. But for the Rebate no British M. O. would allow them among the troops. Nor are they kept in hand, when Cholera is rife. The isolated men have just the same charwallah, as the others not isolated. Again they have been seen to use the utensils to wash their feet in, which are used in the making and supplying of food.

Finally the Supper Bars and Canteen should be inspected when at their busiest time; and not early morning when everything is in a sort of apple pie order, for the benefit of those responsible, that the food is fit to be consumed.

We wonder does our Patron know of the petty display? Surely our Institute is as clean, and cleaner than the other Institutes of our camp. Without refreshments it loses its dignity and usefulness too. We trust that you Sir can help us by giving a little publicity to a small matter affecting hundreds of.

THE EMPIRE'S BEST.

CHOLERA

The Dangers of Ordinary Milk.

It is a well known fact that ordinary milk from cows and buffaloes is seriously contaminated with objectionable germs, so objectionable in fact, that many books have been written containing information, warnings and advice on the subject. Therefore it is not proposed here to dwell at length on the dangers attached to the milk supply of Bombay. If every milk consumer could read a few extracts from a book written by a well known authority is this City, he would never again touch the ordinary milk which is offered to him daily.

The latest warning comes from the Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality in his public notice recently published in the daily papers, with reference to the prevalence of cholera in districts outside Bombay. He says, "Milk should be boiled before drinking." This of course is only a slight and temporary safeguard, as even the best of boiled or sterilised milk is liable to contamination again as it cools down, as the water which is the germ carrier in milk is still present. The only safe alternative, is milk from which the water has been withdrawn, milk dried to a powder, guaranteed free from injurious germs and only requiring the addition of boiling water to produce the purest form of liquid milk it is possible to obtain.

This is what Glaxo is:—Pure Rich Cow's milk, drawn from the finest cows in the best Pasture lands of New Zealand, dried to a powder at the source of supply and to which only extra cream and milk sugar has been added. One of the great advantages of this Milk is, that you need only mix sufficient at a time for your immediate requirements which enables you to have pure, fresh germ-free milk on all occasions.

Therefore, safeguard your home from Cholera and other Milk-borne diseases by eliminating ordinary milk from your household requirements, and substituting

Glaxo

FULL CREAM DRIED MILK POWDER

GUARANTEED FREE FROM INJURIOUS GERMS.

In every 16 ounces of Glaxo there are 4 ounces of life-giving Butter Fat and 12 ounces of Nourishing Milk Solids. It is richer and cleaner than ordinary milk and has been used by the Health Departments of the United Kingdom in ever increasing quantities during the last 10 years.

We will gladly forward analysis and Bacteriological report on Glaxo to Medical Men Nurses and Institutions on receipt of professional card.

GLAXO, 166-170, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NEW TERMS OF PAY FOR SEPOYS.

RS. 21-2 FOR RECRUITS AND RS. 22-10 FOR SEPOYS.

Dr. S. K. Mullick, C.B.E., M.D., M.S., Hony. Secretary, Bengali Regiment Committee, writes as follows:—

"With reference to the discussion in the Press regarding the new terms of pay offered to soldiers for the regular army, I desire to point out that they are very favourable. A [illegible] is entitled to Rs. 50 as [illegible]n. Out of [illegible]ment and [illegible]ay at the [illegible] draw up to [illegible] starting for [illegible]he gets when [illegible]mental medical [illegible]eks. The new [illegible]1/2 p.m. and the [illegible]10 p.m. The recruits get Rs. 11 pay, Rs. 2/2 Sindh allowance and Rs. 5/8 as the value of food and and firewood. They will also get Rs. 15 in a lump sum after training. As this ought not to take a smart man more than six months it represents Rs. 2/8 p.m. in addition. Recruits will get this lump sum of Rs. 15 even before completing their training if they volunteer for overseas service. After full training the sepoys get Rs. 24 for every six months' service. Thus the new rates work out as follows for recruits, i.e., untrained sepoys Rs. 21/2 p.m. and for trained sepoys Rs. 22/10 p.m. Besides this there is the value of the uniform which taking the summer and winter sets work out to a substantial amount. As the sepoy gets promoted, he may get as much as Rs. 130 p.m. as a Subedar plus allowances. In Bengal some extra advantages are given. Some landlords give plots of land free of rent and cash bonus for recruits going from their Zemindaries; if the family of the recruit is in need of further support the Bengalee Regiment Committee have a substantial fund raised by subscription for Separation Allowances which have been regularly made according to necessity.

When a sepoy is on active service he gets a considerable *bhata* which may be as much as 50 per cent. of the pay and full free rations.

In Bengal it was the *Bhodralogh* or the educated classes which with signal self-sacrifice took the lead in enlisting and have cheerfully undergone the hardships and what must to this class be certainly the privations of a mere sepoy's life. Efforts are being made in other provinces to call out a similar class. The point I wish to make is that these educated men are required for the signal section of the army. Signallers in addition to the amounts already mentioned for sepoys, get allowances ranging from one anna to nine annas per day after training and according to their qualifications.

Some exception has been taken to the arrangement by which the increase has been made by bonus instead of a direct addition to the monthly pay. I do not desire to take an excursion into the very large economic question which is Sir William Meyer's special preserve regarding the wisdom of increasing the military expenditure. An increase of the monthly pay would be difficult to reduce in peace times for wages have an uncommon faculty of rising and not of declining. A bonus on the other hand may be kept on or withdrawn according to supply and demand. In any case it works out for the sepoy at Rs. 4 per month. I go further and believe that the bonus every six months is a better arrangement because it encourages the sepoy to save money and remit it home. In provinces where recruiting is comparatively new, the financial help which a sepoy can render his family is a great incentive to recruiting. All those who are engaged actively in this work will bear me out that there is no more efficient recruiting sergeant than the parents and guardians who are convinced that the army is as good a place as any for a bread winner.

In Bengal we feel this very acutely. The recruit is enthusiastic enough but is restrained by his parents. We are therefore offering every encouragement to those classes who will join not merely from a high sense of patriotism and self-negation but also recognise the army as the fountain spring of domestic salvation.

The new rates working out as they do at 21/2 for the recruit and 22/10 p.m. for the sepoy with a handsome bonus of Rs. 50 at the very outset of his military career ought to prove an attraction for many a lad who is eating his heart out in some uncongenial occupation or perhaps worse.

A NOTABLE THEATRICAL EVENT.

UNUSUAL OCCASION AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

For the first time in the history of the stage in Bombay will a prominent leading Dramatic Actress appear both in person on the stage and in a Cinema play at the same Theatre on the same day. This unique occasion has been brought about by the showing of the Pathe Gold Rooster film "The Closing Net" which features Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker, the talented leading lady of the Frawley Comedy Company. Miss Browne-Decker will appear in "The Closing Net" at the 6-30 performances next week. The nearest approach to the stage and screen meeting was on the occasion of the Empire showing "The Merchant of Venice", in which "Shylock" was played by Matheson Lang, but this was shown about five years after his appearance in Bombay. "The Closing Net" deals in a way with Society "Crooks" of Paris and New York and Miss Browne-Decker has an intensely dramatic role which shows off her dignified acting to perfection. Another film starring this popular actress will shortly be screened entitled "Would you forgive" in which she plays with strong American character actor Holbrook Blinn.

"PITY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a true humanitarian, I have read with pained surprise the letter in your yesterday's issue signed 'Pity.' Surely if 'Pity' could not get the Police sepoy to take any action, it was open to him to have done something himself. Apparently Pity's ideas of humanity only go so far as trying to get someone else to perform humanitarian acts and stop short of attempting to do anything himself. To my mind, Pity's actions differ very little from those of the hundreds of passers-by whose callousness he rightly deprecates. Would the Humanitarian League sanction the destruction of life so glibly suggested by your correspondent?—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Aug. 7. DUTY.

TRAMWAY STOPPAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent, Mr. Jehangir S. Makaiwala's letter, re. the dislocation in the tramway traffic I beg to confirm his statement in the said letter. These halts are becoming matters of common occurrence lately. To-day I started with a friend of mine, for office at 11 a.m. We paid our fares to the tram conductor and we had not sat in the car for two minutes altogether, when the current failed and the car came to a stand-still. After waiting for half an hour, we had to walk out, thus forfeiting our fares. These halts are developing into a nuisance. Will the tramway company attend to this scandal?—Yours, etc.,

S. HARI DAS.

8, Khetwadi, Girgaon.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, 4 p.m.
"The Nibs" in the Revue "Who's Who" in aid of the Prisoner of War Relief Fund, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 9.

Whist Drive and Dance at the G. I. P Byculla Mechanic's Institute at 9-30 p.m. Prizes.
"The Nibs" in the Revue "Who's Who" in aid of the Prisoner of War Relief Fund, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

Poona Races: Second Extra Meeting.
Operetta by children of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage, in aid of the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors, Mahim, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 12.

Kadmi Parsi New Year (1288).

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-40 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

B. D. PETIT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Donations in aid of the hospital from various sources to the tune of Rs. 29,62,714 are acknowledged.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant, instead of on the 7th idem as previously notified.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

The acceptance of private telegrams for Russia is suspended till further notice, but telegrams may however be accepted for Vladivostock via "Madras Vladivostock" at two rupees three annas a word.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. R. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class on "God and His Universe" in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72 Apollo Stret Fort) at 6-30 p.m. to-day The lecture is open to the public. and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CRICKET AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Palli Rose-Bud Cricket Club, Palli, played a cricket match with the Rising Recreation Cricket Club D'Monte Street, on Sunday last at Santa Cruz, which resulted in a defeat for the latter by 43 runs. Felix T. Fonseca, (Capt. of the P. R.-B. C. C.) scored 86 runs and Placid Henrigues the R. R. C. C. made 20 runs.

MOTOR CAR SMASHED UP

While tram car No. 187 with a trailer car was going along Charni Road on Tuesday evening motor car No. 5005, driven by Svedali Akbarali, came from the direction of the Sandhurst Bridge and collected with the rear of the trailer car in trying to proceed towards the Null Bazar. The trailer was damaged, and the motor car was smashed.

BODY FOUND FLOATING ON SEA.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Numan, held an inquest touching the death of Sitaram Devji, a Hindu, aged about 30. As the deceased had lost his wife and family during the last six months he was in a depressed condition of mind, his body was found floating on the sea at the Marine Lines on Tuesday evening.

The jury returned a verdict that the body of the deceased was found floating on the sea; that there was no evidence to show how the deceased come to be in the water though there was evidence to show that he had been depressed of late.

RS. 50 TO A PROFITEER.

COAL DEALER SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Vardon charged one Ahmed with selling coal at a rate in excess of that fixed by Government.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate, disposing of the case, said the evidence showed that the accused who was a coal merchant at Chinchpokli, sold on the 23rd July to one Bhiku Sonu at the rate of Re. 1-6 per maund "dhobi" coal, the price of which the Controller had fixed at Re. 1-4 per maund. Information was conveyed to the Police, who obtained the sanction of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate to prosecute the accused. The accused admitted having sold the coal at Re. 1-6. It had been contended on his behalf that the price Re. 1-4 fixed by the Controller in the "Gazette" was wholesale price and not retail price. The Magistrate said that if the defence argument be correct, then retail sellers could charge any price they liked and then profiteering was not restricted in any manner. The prices were controlled for the relief of all persons, most of whom bought retail. Looking at the notification, the Magistrate held that the price, Re. 1-4, that had been fixed for one maund of "dhobi" coal was for retail. The accused had called a witness, who said he sold "dhobi" coal to the accused wholesale for Re. 1-4. The witness was called to show that the accused could not sell at Re. 1-4 for which price he bought wholesale. The Magistrate was unable to believe this witness called by the accused. The witness had not produced any books of account to prove what he said. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The enterprising management of the Palace of Varieties have arranged a manmoth attraction for the week commencing to-day. It is a grand triple Bill of varieties, novelties, and telepathy by new artistes. The inimitable Albert Morrow and his company will present the "Komedy Kabinet," a down-to-the-minute seance of spiritualism, introducing the medium Miss Dorris Lee, in which some wonderful things such as table-lifting, writing without materials, and the wonderful well will be seen. Then, Gordon Forobes, the ventriloquist, will appear, assisted by "Nosey" the drummer, and Edward Lupin will present his living Marionettes, the like of which has perhaps never before been seen in Bombay. In addition, there will be fine songs and dances by the inimitable comedian, Mr. C. Morris, and the talented London artiste, Miss Eileen Grace. It is a grand attractive programme, which nobody should miss seeing. There will be a special matinee for children at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

TILT AT KAISER'S HEAD.

Messrs. J. G. Ridland and L. H. Savile are to be congratulated on their sporting ingenuity in having drawn up and carried out an attractive programme of six events for the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports which came off on the Marine Lines Oval on Wednesday evening. The last event—the Balaclava Melee in Sections—had to be put off till next Wednesday, owing to the time-limit and darkness setting in. But the five events negotiated afforded ample pleasure to the large gathering which witnessed them. The weather, though cloudy, was destitute of rain, and in an atmosphere not exactly refrigerating, the ladies and gentlemen seated on the fringe of an emerald-looking plain found additional pleasure in listening to the music played by the Indian Defence Force Railway Band. The programme opened at half-past five and the first event shot forth thirteen competitors to tilt at a ring at the Kaiser's head, and at a tent-peg. The Kaiser's head was never safe, and it is reported that the Cable Censor has permitted a message being cabled to Berlin to the effect that Bombay was the first city in the world to have an opportunity of tilting at the great old Gooseberry's head! Gerrand was top on the list in this competition, followed by Hunt and McDowell as second and third.

Half-Section Jumping was the next event, and it was won in great style by Sadler and Purvis, Baird and Phillips being second and McDonald with Mrs. Hindman in partnership third. Gallantry demanded that Mrs. Hindman should be allowed special honours, since her jumping was really a feat of horsewomanship. There were no fewer than twenty-six entries for the Musical Chairs for ladies, and Mrs. Hatch, on an educated grey Arab, secured the verdict.

DETAILS.

The following are details:—

TILTING AT RING, KAISER'S HEAD, AND TENT-PEG. (Two Runs.)

1. Gerrand.
2. Hunt.
3. McDowell.

Fourteen competed, including Spence, Lilly, Baird, Hallett, Sadler, Mansfield, Scott, McDonald, Ridland and Fletcher.

HALF-SECTION JUMPING.

1. Sadler and Purvis.
2. Capt. Baird and Phillips.
3. Mrs. Hindman and McDonald.

Also competed:—Scott and Gerrand, Clements and Sherwood, Ridland and Giles, Graham and Haddon, Lilly and Gregson, Mumford and Hallett, Kay and Smith.

MUSICAL CHAIRS FOR LADIES.

1. Mrs. Hatch.
2. Mrs. Cooke.
3. Mrs. Hindman.

This was an exceedingly pretty event, and a large number of Dianas competed, including Mrs. Moberley, Mrs. Baird, Miss Barnard, Miss Hitch, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Paterson-Brown, Mrs. Hunt, etc.

SADDLING RACE. (Half-Sections.)

One competitor had to ride a course leading his partner's horse unsaddled to where the latter was standing with a saddle; the second competitor saddled up and both galloped together to winning post. Two girths, or girths with two buckles were used, points being given for dressing.

1. Gerrand and Scott.
2. Ridland and Giles.
3. Sherwood and McDonald.

Also competed:—Smith and Hunt, Lilly and Provis, Hallett and Hiddard, etc.

PING-PONG STAKES.

Gentlemen were told a short sentence; they rode a course with ping-pong balls in their mouths to their lady partners (who were mounted) to whom they repeated the sentence. The ladies wrote the sentence down on a piece of paper, and returned over the course. First lady in with correct sentence won.

1. Mumford and Mrs. Cocke.
2. Capt. and Mrs. Baird.
3. Capt. and Mrs. Mansfield.

INDIAN CLERKS IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the Bank of Bombay when any Indian clerk applies for leave he never gets it unless he produces a medical certificate of being seriously ill. But on the contrary each and every European officer gets leave turn by turn although he is in sound state of health.

Will any of the shareholders put forward this question before the general meeting which is going to be held to-morrow and get a sanction of at least 15 days' privilege leave yearly for the poor Indian clerks.—Yours, etc.,

Y. VIR.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

There was not the same buoyancy to-day in the market for coal shares and industrials profit taking in later probably accounted for more sellers than buyers causing an easier feeling. Coal shares were but little in request and activity in this section was also less marked. Jute mill shares were the principal attraction and a large business was reported, a great deal of it consisting of interbazar dealing among bazar operators. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-4, Bansjorah 23-12, Bhuskajuri 15, Borrea (ord) 33-4, Burrakur 50, Kasta 8 p, Kuardi 24-8, New Kessurgarh 26, Raneegunge 48-8, New Sinidih 10, Northern 16-8, Samla Kendra 19-4, Singarah 20-8, Western 26-8.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 685, Anglo India (ord) 302, Alliance (ord) 800, Aucklalnd (ord) 435, Barnagore (ord) 136, Bally 294, Belvedere (ord) 630, Budge Budge (ord) 718, Caledonian 690, Delta (ord) 712, Fort William (ord) 482, Howrah (ord) 57, Kamarhatty (ord) 795, Kanknarrah (ord) 800, Kelvin (ord) 929, Khardah (ord) 515, Lansdowne (ord) 417, Lothian (ord) 378, New Central (ord) 860, Northbrook (ord) 64-4, Reliance (ord) 49, Soorah (ord) 312, Union (ord) 810, Waverly 9-12

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 44-12, Bengal Paper (ord) 129, Bengal Brass 37-8, Buxar Timber Trading 20, Britannia Biscuits 16-4, Eastern Paint 22-12, Enamelled Ironware 4 p, Great Indian Phosphate 44 p, Hooghly Flour 30-4, Indian Galvanizing 17 p, Kalyanpur Lime 23-8, Kumardhubi Engineering (ord) 60-4 small lot, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 25, Steel Products 19, Titaghur Paper (ord) 428.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-8 to 69.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT

RULES FORMULATED BY GOVERNMENT.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), and in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, the Governor in Council has made rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. These rules are called the Bombay Co-operative Societies Rules, 1918.

The following are extracts from the rules published in the "Gazette":—

If the Registrar refuses to register the society or its bye-laws under section 9 of the Act, he shall communicate to the applicants his reason for so doing. Where the Registrar refuses to register a society, an appeal may be made to the Governor in Council within three months of the date of the refusal.

The matters in respect of which every society shall make by-laws are the following, namely:—

(a) The name and address of the society and its area of operations; (b) the object of the society, the purposes to which its funds are applicable, the terms of admission of members and their rights and liabilities, the consequences of default in payment of any sum due by a member, and, in the case of Credit Societies, the conditions on which loans may be granted and the maximum number of members that may be admitted; (c) the mode of holding meetings, the right of voting, and, subject to the provisions of rules 6 and 7, the manner of making, altering and abrogating by-laws; (d) the mode of appointment and removal of the Committee and of the officers, if any, and the duties and powers of the Committees and officers; (e) the manner in which capital may be raised; (f) the mode of custody and of investment of the funds and, subject to rules 13 and 17 and 18, the mode of keeping accounts, and the disposal of its profits.

Every society may make by-laws in respect of any other matters incidental to the management of its business. Where the Registrar refuses approval to the making, alteration or abrogation of any by-law, an appeal may be made to the Governor in Council within three months of the date of refusal.

LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

Every society with unlimited liability shall from time to time fix in a general meeting the maximum liability which it may incur in loans or deposits from non-members. The maximum so fixed shall be subject to the sanction of the Registrar, who may at any time reduce it. No such society may receive any loan or deposit from a non-member which will make its liability to non-members exceed the limit sanctioned by the Registrar. No society with limited liability shall incur total liabilities exceeding eight times the total of its paid-up shars capital and its accumulated reserve fund.

The shares of the society may not be hypothecated to that society by its members as a security for a loan.

Agricultural Credit Societies may not accept deposits which are not fixed for a period of at least two months except in the case of savings deposits in such societies as have included in their by-laws provisions for the encouragement of thrift among their members by the opening of savings accounts.

ACCOUNTS, RETURNS AND DOCUMENTS.

The Registrar may require the Secretary of any society to submit a periodical return of receipts and disbursements on such dates and in such form as he may prescribe. All registered societies classified by the Registrar as District or Central Banks and Urban Societies with a capital of mofe than Rs. 50,000 shall submit to that officer a quarterly financial statement in the form prescribed by Government for the quarters ending March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, and December 31st, not later than April 30th, July 15th, October 15th, and January 15th, respectively.

On or before April 20th of each year the Committee shall publish an annual balance sheet, showing (a) the profit and loss, and (b) the receipts and expenditure of the previous financial year, and (c) the assets and liabilities as they stood on March 31st. This balance sheet shall be open to the inspection of any member during office hours at the office of the society, and a copy thereof shall be submitted to the Registrar before April 30th.

(1) Every member of a society may nominate a person to whom under section 22 of the Act his share or interest shall be transferred or the sum specified in that section shall be paid, and may similarly from time to time revoke or vary such nomination.

(2) The name and address of every person so nominated shall be entered in the register kept under rule 12, sub-rule (1), clause (a).

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS, ETC.

No society shall pay a dividend to its shareholders at a rate exceeding 12½ per cent., nor shall it pay a rate exceeding 9 3/8 per cent. until its reserve fund exceeds one quarter of its subscribed capital. Without the sanction of the Registrar, no part of the funds of a registered society shall be divided by way of bonus of dividend or otherwise among its members in any year, unless the entire expenditure incurred by such society during the year, and any loss on account of bad dobts written off, have been debited in the Annual Profit and Loss account before the net profit has been calculated. With the previous sanction of the Registrar, any society may invest its funds or a portion thereof in the purchase or leasing of land and in the construction of buildings, provided that such land or buildings are necessary for the conduct of its business. With the previous approval of the Registrar, societies with unlimited liability constituted for the object of co-operative purchase of goods for distribution to the members or for the co-operative production of commodities for sale, may, once a year, after carrying to reserve at least one-fourth of the net profits earned in that year, distribute a sum not exceeding half of the remainder as a bonus among the members to such extent and under such conditions as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

AUDIT AND ARBITRATION.

Societies with limited liability and with a total working capital exceeding Rs. 50,000 at the beginning of the co-operative year may be required by the Registrar to bear the charges of the audit of their accounts. The amount of the charges to which they are liable shall be fixed by the Registrar and shall be recoverable under section 44 of the Act. The Registrar may, with the previous sanction of Government, levy an audit rate not exceeding ½ per cent., calculated on the working capital of every registered society within a stated area, as it stood at documents relating to the matter in dispute. year and employ the proceeds of the rate in maintaining a staff to audit societies within that area. Societies falling under rule 27 shall be exempt from this rate. Audit fees assessed under this rule shall be recoverable under section 44 of the Act.

Any dispute touching the business of a Co-operative Society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past member, or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the Committee or any officer, shall be referred to the Registrar. The Registrar, on receiving notice of such dispute, shall, at his discretion, either decide the dispute himself or shall appoint an arbitrator or shall refer it to three arbitrators, of whom one shall be nominated by each of the parties to the dispute and the third shall be nominated by the Registrar and act as Chairman. Where any party to a dispute fails to nominate an arbitrator within 15 days, the Registrar may himself make the nomination. The appointment of the arbitrator or arbitrators shall be notified by the Registrar in the "Bombay Government Gazette." In such proceedings the Registrar or the arbitrator or arbitrators shall have power to administer oaths, to require by summons the attendance of all parties concerned and witnesses, and to require by summons the production of all books and documents relatinp to the matter in dispute. Such summons may be sent by registered post or served on parties or witnesses directly or through the Mamlatdar or Mahalkari in charge of the taluka or mahal in which the party or witness is residing. The Registrar or arbitrator or arbitrators shall record a brief note in English or in vernacular of the evidence of the parties and witnesses who attend, and upon the evidence so recorded and after consideration of any documentary evidence produced by either side, a decision or award, as the case may be, shall be given in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and shall be reduced to writing. In the absence of any party duly summoned to attend, the dispute may be decided *ex-parte*. In cases where three arbitrators are appointed, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. (Rule 32.)

Any party aggrieved by an award of an arbitrator or arbitrators may appeal to the Registrar within one month of the date of the award. In cases which the Registrar has decided the dispute himself without reference to arbitration, an appeal within one month of the date of the decision shall lie to the Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Societies. An award of the arbitrators or a decision of the Registrar under rule 32, if not appealed against within one month, and an order of the Registrar or the Director of Agriculture in appeal under rule 33, shall, as between the parties to the dispute, not be liable to be called in question in any Civil or Revenue Court and shall be in all respects final and conclusive. Decisions and awards under rule 32 shall, on application to any Civil Court having local jurisdiction, be forceable in the same manner as a decree of such Court.

In proceedings held under rules 29 to 34 no party shall be represented by any legal practitioner.

"TENANTS' FRANCHISE."

MR. KULKARNI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Chandrasenia Kayastha Prabhu League, Bombay, a public lecture was delivered on Sunday last by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, on "Tenants' Franchise." In introducing the subject he alluded to the efforts made by some for the cause of the tenants and said that they had been developed into the formation of the Tenants' Franchise Association. He begged leave, furthermore, to point out that the movement was not essentially opposed to the interests of the landlords, nor to those of any other class of citizens, though he agreed that success in it may incidentally deprive some of the landlords of the "privilege" of controlling the administration of the city. He said that the movement was started with a view to democratise the Municipal administration by altering the existing system of franchise. In his opinion the alteration implied the broadening of the franchise on a very liberal basis so as to include even the lowest section of the middle class people, paying the minimum rent of Rs. 10. He emphasised that that was the only way to mitigate the evils arising from the narrow-minded and conservative policy of the Municipal administration. This was a change that had been long overdue, since the Municipal Act from the time of its birth has not seen any modification in this respect, though the systems of administration and the ideals of government are fast changing. He exhorted the people in conclusion to be keen as regards the preservation of their own rights and to join the Tenants' Franchise Association.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

The case in which the Public Prosecutor and Judge disagreed in the Lower Court came up for disposal on appeal before their Lordships Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer and Justice Napier. Accused Sinnapi Gouden was prosecuted for having caused the death of his father. On the case coming up for trial before the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, the Public Prosecutor stated that beyond suspicion there was nothing to substantiate and offered to withdraw the charge. The Sessions Judge with the assessors disagreed with him and held that there was a very strong circumstantial evidence to prove that the accused yas the real author of the murder and sentenced him to death. On the case coming up to the High Court the Public Prosecutor said that he was only prepared to support the opinion of the Public Prosecutor in the Lower Court. The accused was accordingly acquitted.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

VICE-CHAIRMEN ELECTED.

The adjourned meeting of the Reception Committee of the Special Congress was held this evening at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms to settle the postponed election of vice-chairmen of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas proposed the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to the chair.

Mr. S. G. Banker seconded.

Mr. Patel in opening the proceedings intimated that the reasons for which the election of vice-chairmen was postponed still continued to exist, but in his opinion it was not fair further to postpone it. If the Moderates wished to join them in future they would be freely admitted and formally elected at a meeting convened for the purpose.

Mr. Jamnadas then proposed the following names for vice-chairmenship:—Mr. B. G. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

Mr. Gulabchand Javeri seconded. The proposition was unanimously carried.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS.

Mr. Munsiff proposed that for the Special session no visitors would be admitted on the ground that there would not be sufficient accommodation for them.

Mr. Patel pointed out that the question of the accommodating capacity of the pandal had already been settled, namely, to hold 10,000 persons, and the contract had been given by the Pandal Committee. The only question was the number of delegates expected and no forecast was possible. The admission of visitors would, therefore, depend upon the number of delegates.

The motion was put to the vote and declared lost.

The chairman informed the meeting that Mr. Kolaskar had given notice of a resolution with a view to invite other political bodies to attend the Congress, but it was ruled out on the ground that previous and timely notice ought to have been given for such an important resolution.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

BULLETIN NO. I.

The dates of the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress, have been finally fixed for the 28th, 29th and 30th instant.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, and he has kindly consented.

Messrs. S. G. Banker, K. M. Munshi, V. V. Bhadkamkar, S. V. Lalit and Dr. C. M. Desai have been requested to visit moffussil districts in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatic, to explain the importance of the Session and to personally invite the people to attend and make the Session a unique success.

A big pandal to accommodate 10,000 persons is being erected, on the Cross Marine Line Maidan, (the very place of 1915 Congress Pandal) and the work of the pandal is making rapid progress and is expected to be completed in time.

Arrangements for accommodating delegates are being pushed up and daily charges for the same will be announced definitely within two or three days. As time is very short and accommodation limited, delegates are requested to communicate with the Secretaries immediately.

Leaders in Provinces and Districts are specially requested to inform the Secretaries, as early as possible, the probable number of delegates from their respective provinces and districts attending and requiring accommodation. They are further requested to write to their friends in Taluka places to muster strong at the Congress sessions. They are also requested to go round, if possible, in person, to induce people to do so.

D. D. SATHAYE,
Jt. General Secretary.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MADRAS HOTEL SUICIDE.

DEAD MAN A DESERTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

Enquiries in connection with the suicide of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy in a hotel in Madras by Inspector Moss go to show that the name of the couple was not Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, but Mr. and Mrs. Kearley. It is understood that Mr. Kearley was an engineer who took his course in the Military College at Rurkee. He was working, at Madram, Rissilpore, where he deserted from the army. He was subsequently traced to Calcutta in connection with his marriage with Miss Curtis who shared the same fate in Madras as befell her husband owing to his military and civil trouble.

GERMANY'S MONSTROUS EXACTIONS FROM BELGIUM

2,330 MILLIONS AS WAR CONTRIBUTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that from November, 1914 to November 1917 the Germans had levied war ontributions of 2,330 million francs in Belgium, besides enormous fines on the localities, firms and individuals. These monstrous xactions must certainly be taken into account when peace terms were being arranged.

The Government of Bengal has invited the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the proposals contained in the report by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on Indian constitutional reforms. The Chamber has been asked to submit its views before the 15th September as the Local Government has been asked to communicate its opinion to the Government of India by the 1st November.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 7th August, 1918:—

Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bengal	10,51,52,400
Bombay	7,36,11,800
United Provinces	1,83,15,600
Madras	1,59,61,300
Punjab	1,49,18,200
Minor Administrations	76,29,600
Burma	67,53,100
Central Provinces	27,66,900
Bihar and Orissa	23,25,900
Assam	3,63,000
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total.....Rs.	25,57,37,800

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 6th.

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	3,250-0 ..	1,23,450-0
Cash Certificates	„	3,580-8 ..	1,86,605-0
Total ..		6,830-3 ..	3,2 ,055-0

WAR LOAN CINEMA SHOWS.

There will be three cinema shows—on August 10th, at 7 p.m., at the Anglo-American Cinema, when the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji will speak; on August 11th at 6-30 p.m. at the Royal Opera House, when Capt. Weigall will address; and on August 12th at 7 p.m., at the Royal Cinema, when Dr. Dadachanji will be the speaker.

THE SECOND WAR LOAN.

1864 AND 1918

My grandfather has told me that in 1864
When America was crippled by the long drawn Civil War
Broach went up to a thousand and went higher every day
There were crores of money idle in Victorian Bombay.

* * *

And the ryots and the dealers and the shippers and the Trade
Could hardly count their money as quick as it was made
They were anxious to employ it in a profitable way
To the glory and the credit of Victorian Bombay.

* * *

They put it into houses and they put it into land
They put it into Companies as countless as the sand.
Which promised thumping dividends that they were sure to pay
To the millionaire inhabitants of grandfather's Bombay.

* * *

My grandfather on paper had a modest crore or so
A very humble fortune as fortunes used to go
But the golden headed idol had feet of crumbling clay
And he never took an anna from Victorian Bombay.

* * *

For the profits of the Companies all disappeared in dust
And Banks and Corporations shared the Universal Bust
Not a single share certificate is evidence to-day
Of the great Association for Reclaiming all Back Bay.

* * *

Now the moral of this story is really rather plain
For the past has got a funny way of coming round again
There's money to be lost as well as made in speculation
And the only thing that's certain is the Credit of the Nation.

* * *

Let us seize the opportunity we've never had before
Of more than 5 per centum for the maintenance of the War
For a Patriotic Policy is Positive to Pay
The supporters of the War Loan of up to date Bombay.

WAR ANNIVERSARV AT AMALNER.

The fourth anniversary of the war was observed at Amalner by the members of the Amalner Parsi Anjuman at Jehangir Baug.

War anniversary prayers were observed at Junagadh by the members of the Bahauddin College, Persian-Urdu Literary Society, at the bungalow of the president, Professor Aga Abdul Rahim.

ECHO OF CHINGLEPUT TREASON CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug 6.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Seetarama Iyer who was convicted recently at the Chingleput Sessions on charges of attempting to communicate with the enemy etc., applied for suspension of sentence of rigorous imprisonment. When the matter came up before their Lordships Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer and Mr. Justice Napier, they enquired whether any criminal appeal had been filed against the conviction and sentence and said that if none had been filed they could not understand the application for suspension of sentence. The Public Prosecutor who was present in the Court, said that he had no notice of any appeal or of application. Their Lordships desired the Public Prosecutor to ascertain if any appeal had been preferred. Mr. E. R. Osborne, this morning intimated their Lordships that no appeal had been filed. In the circumstances their Lordships dismissed the application.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT.

"ANXIOUS TO KNOW."—Thanks for your letter. The matter is not definitely settled.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 8th, August, 1918.

THE COUNTRY AND THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

Among the many contributions to the criticism of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms, that have been made recently, the addresses of Mrs. Besant, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and of Mr. C. Vijiaraghava Chariar, President of the Special Madras Provincial Conference, occupy the most notable place. Mrs. Besant expressed her views as regards the attitude which the country should adopt towards the scheme, emphatically and unequivocally. She asked the country to beware of one danger. "Do not let Great Britain," she urged, "be able to say in the Peace Conference that she has given India all that she asked for, all that India felt she was ready to receive. Say clearly, definitely, beyond possibility of misunderstanding that the Reforms are inadequate, unsatisfactory and cannot be accepted as an answer to India's claims." The Congress-League Scheme, as a whole, she insisted, is a far better basis for the framing of a Bill than is the [illegible] rival. "But we might," she added, "if the essentials were worked in, and if we took a hint from the Grand Committee procedure, and fixed a time-limit, at the expiration of which Self-Government would come to pass automatically,—we might then take this ill-formed bantling, and pinch and twist it into some kind of shape." She, however, laid, stress on the time-limit as a condition precedent to any acceptance of the Reforms as a first stage.

Mrs. Besant was no less clear as to the reason why this should be the proper attitude for the country to adopt. If the time-limit were not secured, then the Indian people would have no certainty that their liberty would be won before the Reconstruction of the Empire in which the Dominions will be made equal partners with Great Britain; and, if that day should dawn with India still painfully struggling along a road of an unknown number of 12-year stages, with Self-Government as a goal at the end, still invisible, then she would pass under the yoke of five white nations closely united as a Commonwealth. In these four years of war when, as the Premier said, the world has moved as though four centuries rather than four years had passed, India alone cannot be asked to rest content with the pre-war rate of progress. India has thus to make her own choice of the method and the time of reaching the goal. "The choice," Mrs. Besant said:

must be made now, for we stand at the parting of the ways. Accept the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme as it is, and you enter on the road, which you cannot escape from, which leads to the line beyond which its authors cannot go, a perpetual slavery, which can only be broken by Revolution. Introduce into it the essential features of the Congress-League Scheme, as a first short step, which will give you the power to take your other steps as swiftly as you please to Self-Government, accepting the time-limit rendered necessary by the War, and you enter on the road which leads to the Nationalist vision.

Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar was no less explicit and emphatic:

"You would then ask me what exactly should be our attitude at this juncture. To my mind it is easy to make up our minds. We need part of the scheme and we shall not reject the whole of it. It will stand in three important matters. The reform of the government for India in England, the Indianisation of the services and the further advance in local Self-Government. But on three essential points we should absolutely refuse to accept the proposals adumbrated in the scheme before us. Compartmental administration by way of preparation in view to start responsible government at the end of unknown and far off cycles, modification in view to entire responsible government or something like it in the Provinces without at the same time liberalising the Indian machinery as responsible government and finally the prohibition of our legislatures to have an effective voice in the making of laws within the highly elastic formulæ of peace, order, good government and sound financial administration."

He proceeded to expose the weakness of the amazing and unconstitutional doctrines that in our scrutiny of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme we must confine ourselves to the four corners of the pronouncement of August the 20th and that the British Government and the Government of India should alone be the judges of the time and measure of the necessary steps to be taken to secure India's attainment of Self-Government. Apart from the fact that the latter doctrine was strongly opposed in the country, both the doctrines run counter to the principle of self-determination—the principle that, as Mr. Balfour stated the other day, the Government of every people must be based on their consent—for the vindication of which Great Britain and India are waging the war. Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar had no difficulty in showing that this "new extraordinary and perilous doctrine," is "the root cause of the very unsatisfactory and extremely disquieting nature of the projected reform proposals." To the same cause is due the result that while out of the explanatory memorandum "we can most thankfully collect several political principles and pronouncements in relation to our rights and aspirations," it also consists of "doubtful historic facts and very disquieting and even perilous political doctrines and these constitute in the main the framework of the plan and programme for the constitutional reforms of our country." And last but not least, it is "remarkable for the chapter of grave omissions in historic facts precedents and parallels—quite germane to the question of Indian constitutional reform—which are easily drawn from the constitutional history of the civilized world in general and from the treatment by England of its expanding Empire in particular in relation to the self-governing colonial dominions." We have not the space at present to refer to Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar's informed and searching analysis of the proposals. We shall do so later. But the conclusion at which he arrives after such analysis is [illegible] "View it how we may," he says, "for instance, 'on the [illegible] innate unfitness [illegible] would be [illegible] realising responsibility [illegible] conceivable measure of [illegible] the object would ever be [illegible] "It is difficult to imagine [illegible] "a more ingenious political contrivance for the introduction of constitutional Government into this country, pregnant with so much hopelessness and charged with tendencies so perilous to our national aims and aspirations." "Can the authors and their supporters," he asks, "quote a parallel instance or an approximate parallel instance in the history of the world? And what has India done to deserve so specially dangerous a treatment?" Not the least important and dangerous defects of the scheme is that it leaves untouched the existing machinery of repression of the liberty of person, speech and writing—a defect that has not received the attention that it deserves. Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar had no hesitation in affirming that the proposed Reform Scheme gives the people "absolutely no power, not even an increase of mere influence which alone is now possible for us by means of our elected members of the legislatures" to get rid of laws now in existence which are both repressive and discriminatory, expressly or in their application, and to prevent the enactment of such laws in future. His picture of the present state of so-called public law in the country is as instructive as it is revealing, and must be quoted:—

The dispatches between the Government of India and the Secretary of State—some of which are quoted in the Report-would conclusively prove that the whole structure of the Indian legislatures was intended to give the appearance of legal expression to the executive will forged in England or India. Let us not be misled by names. We have no public law in this country. The triple bundle of Acts, Regulations and Ordinances are the kaleidoscopic product of one and the same bureaucracy. The whole of British India is one Scheduled District, one backward tract without the name. The reform perpetuates this abnormal and dangerous state of things. Under the name of the two formulas, one for the Government of India and the other for Local Government, "peace, order and good government or public tranquility", the Executive Government have ousted all jurisdiction from the Legislative Councils, Provincial and Indian. Now pause and think whether we shall be true to ourselves and to the dumb millions, if we tamper with our rights and accept a compromise in this vital connection? And what is the natural and eternal principle on which the satrap or bureaucracy should claim the divine right to provide for the order and peace of the country without the cooperation and representation of the people? Those that would accept modifications of this unnatural shibboleth by the bureaucracy, whatever their position, learning and service to the country hitherto, thereby consent to our remaining only semi free and that by toleration and sufferance of the bureaucracy. Yes, sacred words those—"Majesty of the law", rule of the law. We have need of them more than our rulers. But let us have the genuine articles and then let our rulers see the effects of trusting the people in the exercise of their natural rights.

TOTTERING BULGARIA.

Bulgaria's internal plight gives unmistakable indications of the effects of semi-famine conditions prevailing in that country. It used to be held that the Bulgarians were nothing if not a martial race, hardy and patriotic to fanaticism. The other side of the Bulgarian nature is now beginning to assert itself. The troops have to go hungry; but the numerous cases of authentic desertions indicate that the army is entertaining the perilous belief that it has nothing to look forward to except the prospect of becoming more hungry and more ragged. According to a contributor who writes from personal experience in a Far Eastern paper, the war has always been unpopular in Bulgaria with a large and by no means least patriotic section of the people. It is the only small nation that has sided with the tyrant empires and the part it has played in this great struggle for freedom and the rights of small nations is the more unnatural because Bulgaria took up arms against those powers to which she owes her emancipation from tyranny. She would now appear to have been overtaken by a just retribution. It was in order to further her private quarrel with Serbia that she took service under the baneful flag of Germany and she sold herself to a hard and unscrupulous master who has shown cynical disregard for the interests of the smaller nations allied to her in the same degree as she has displayed for the rights and interests of the weaker nations that have stood in her path.

The economic situation in Bulgaria is aggravated because Bulgaria is entirely at the mercy of Germany. In a stricter sense now than ever the Central Empires are like a besieged city with Germany in the control of the diminishing supplies. Selfishness leaves its smaller victims utterly helpless. More than nine-tenths [illegible]aria's gold has been sent away to [illegible]many. Popular discontent with [illegible] has manifested itself in [illegible] in several towns [illegible] voice as expressed in speeches of the Opposition Members in the Sobranje is throttled by the Censor. The newspapers are constantly harping on the benefits of the alliance; but a useful though indirect source of our information regarding the dire stress in Bulgaria is the speeches of Ministers which are published. Attempting to refute the opposition animadversions they betray the real feeling of the country. The Prime Minister confessed that it was insinuated that the Germans were in occupation of Bulgaria; but that the fact was that the "irregularities" complained of were really the work of unauthorised subordinates. "Our allies are anxious not to give colour to the idea that they have come here with the intention of introducing their Kultur or other influences. We are equal members of the alliance." The Minister further assured the assembly that the Bulgarians would not be employed at a distance from Bulgaria to fight the battles of her allies. Promise of early peace is a frequent theme of ministerial speeches. This promise has so often been belied that it has naturally now lost nearly all its effect. According to the statements of deserters from the 21st Regiment which mutinied some months ago, the regiment is now reduced to a single battalion and was subsequently included in the reserve. The mutiny of this regiment resulted in wholesale desertions into the interior of Bulgaria and the movement spread to one battalion of four of the 43rd and one of the 11th Regiment. Most of the men have now been captured and imprisoned. The unpatriotic deserters are a heavy charge upon the State, Uskub and Nish being full of deserting soldiers who in one place number over eighteen hundred retained as prisoners. The food question is the most absorbing of topics and the Government are at their wit's end to pacify the exasperated population. For while we read of the high hopes of supplies from Rumania, not a word has come through about any having actually arrived in Bulgaria. The state of affairs in the little nationality excite so little attention only because its lesser troubles are dwarfed before the miseries in Austria and Turkey. But, if Bulgaria is the smallest and weakest of the Central Powers she has played an important part in the war and her position standing between Germany and Turkey gives her a strategic importance beyond her military and other resources.

The acute economic crisis therefore in Bulgaria which is breaking the spirit of her people and seriously impairing her military power are an additional strain on the senior partner among the robber States. The great anxiety of the country which is apparent is to prevent the real state of the country from being known outside. The statements in the official newspapers throw some light on the enternal situation, being designed to tell what the Government wish the people to believe. The depth of disappointment at the peace which was promised and which never materialised may be judged from the extravagance of the assurances which were given to the famishing proletariat. The Government members assured the Bulgarian public that even if the Entente Government refused to accept the German proposals, the discouraged and exasperated people would compel them to make peace. In the absence of a definite peace a revolution was promised in France, Britain and Italy. When these hopes were cruelly disappointed a poor consolation was sought to be derived from President Wilson's Note. The "Echo d' Bulgarie" proclaimed that "peace is on the march and nothing shall stop it." The official press led the people to believe that President Wilson would enforce peace by cutting off supplies of money, munitions, food and raw materials for the Allies. When America launched into the war there was intense chagrin; but the official organs boldly asserted, "there is no reason why we should grieve at America's intervention. America does not count from a military point of view and the political situation remains unchanged, except in one respect. America will be better able to work for peace as a belligerent than she has been as a neutral. It is not an enemy renouncing peace that has entered the war"! There is much real hopeful substance in the reports of the collapse of Bulgaria's morale and with it her efficiency as an organic member of the Central Alliance.

Notes of the Day.

Bureaucratic Pettiness.

The order of the Government of Bombay [illegible] "Sindh Ad- [illegible] from registration of business [illegible] why the [illegible] brought [illegible] of the [illegible] they have [illegible] the national consciousness of the people in autocratically governed Sind. As the "New Times" says: "No reasons have yet been communicated to us. No reason there can be. In the spirit of national idealism have we criticised the bureaucracy that we believe fetters the free life of the nation, politically, economically and socially. In this spirit have we criticised the Montagu scheme of reforms."

A Pledge and Its Fulfilment!

It is not surprising that the effect of the order has been quite the reverse of what its authors intended it to have. The price of the "New Times" has been reduced by half, a "New Times" fund has been started and subscriptions are pouring in. It is further proposed to establish a permanent fund for the support of the paper. All this, we trust, will enable the authorities to realise that whatever you do you cannot kill free thought. Apart from the futility of such a display of pettiness, is this, we may ask, the notion which the Government of Lord Willington entertain of respecting the solemn pledge given by his Excellency the Viceroy that full opportunity would be given to the country to discuss the Reform Scheme?

A Chemical Research.

Discarding its familiar attitude embodied in the formula of "Much might be said on both sides", the "Madras Times" has now laid down a novel political doctrine in examining the claim of Indians for a time-limit in respect of the grant of full and complete self-government for their country. According to the "Times" any arrangement of time-limit "would be a violation of reasonable procedure", for "self-government for India is a new thing, which has to be arrived at by careful experiment and there is no knowing beforehand what time each stage of the experiment will require, or whether the whole experiment will require five years or ten or fifty"! The key to the opposition to the demand of a time-limit is discoverable in the statement that "it is surely impossible to fix the date on which each development shall take place." In likening Mr. Montagu to a chemist, synthesising a commodity in his laboratory, who could not fix beforehand the precise time at which each ingredient should be put into his retort, the journal fails to see the futility of the analogy. For, India has, at its present stage of evolution, nothing to do with the ingredients, crucible, retort and what not which have so impressed the "Times" and the hastening of the process of realisation of her birthright without waiting for the "psychological moment to arrive," will cause no explosion but that of wits, we suspect, at No. 159, Mount Road, Madras.

Original History.

The attempt of the same journal to rewrite Indian history in order to maintain its theory that "it is a fact that India has never governed itself and that its ability to do so is a subject for experiment" affords sorry evidence of original research. The Madras journal does not seem to know that India had a history before the advent of the British and that all do not share its unwillingness to recognise that history. But, the "Times" suggestion that the Government, by conceding the demand for a time-limit by Indians, would stultify its own opinions, is altogether another matter and might have been put forward to a prestige-loving bureaucracy without any reference to chemical, historical or other sciences.

Misleading British Public.

One H. F. Wyatt writes in the "National News", London, an article from which the following is an extract:

Again, then, who are the persons engineering this crusade for the upset of the power which has for more than a century given stability and order to a vast and populous region where previously chaos reigned? They are the cranks and the faddists; the Baboos, the Congress talkers, the Bengalis, the non-fighters. For these and by these we are asked to forego our own rule, the rule of the strong and the just, and to substitute for it the rule of the weak and the corrupt. Let us recall the words which Newbolt placed in the mouth of Nicholson, and say of our race, say of Englishmen, "We rule until we die."

Thus is the British public enlightened. The passage shows not merely how the agitation against Indian claims is being worked up but also how very little substance there is in it and how easy it is to meet the dangers which it creates—if the people of this country are allowed a fair opportunity of placing the realities of the situation before the British public.

Reactionary Forces.

This, however, would not suit the designs of the reactionary forces. So Indian leaders are not allowed to reach the British public. The following extract from a Note by Mrs. Besant in "New India" gives some insight into the working of these forces:

The following cablegram has been sent to me twice at a fortnight's interval:

Progressive press approves Montagu Report because it states object is to secure Responsible Government and indicates how object can be attained. Prominent advocates in this country of development of free institutions in India welcome Report as an instalment in right direction. Labour most anxious to see proposals worked out in satisfactory Act of Parliament sincerely administered. What does India think? De la Warr, Lansbury."

I answered the first cable at once, at a cost of Rs. 22. I wrote on July 31st to the Madras Head Office, who have informed me that the letter "has been transferred for disposal to the Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, Traffic Branch, Calcutta, to whom all further communications on this subject should be addressed." The Telegraph Office keeps the money, but does not send the cable.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon presided at the Annual Social Meeting of the Y.W.C.A. on Tuesday evening.

Her Excellency the Governor left Kirkee for Bombay on Tuesday night.

Mrs. Annie Besant will preside at the ensuing 3rd Humanitarian Conference to be held in Bombay during the Congress week The date will be fixed hereafter.

DR. NAIR SPEAKS.

DANGER OF BRAHMIN OVER REPRESENTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

Doctor Nair addressing a meeting of members of Parliament yesterday detailed many objections to the proposals contained in the report, particularly the danger that any system of individual voting for the legislative councils must result in excessive over-representation of Brahmins. Hence, he argued in favour of communal representation.

Dr. Nair complained that petitions against the Report were suppressed while favourable opinions were published.

MARSHAL FOCH.

APPOINTED MARSHAL OF FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

Paris.—Marshal Foch has been appointed Marshal of France. General Petain has been awarded the Military Medal.

LIEUTENANT FONCK'S RECORD.

96 ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

Paris.—Lieutenant Fonck has now brought own 96 enemy aeroplanes of which 56 are officially recognised.

FRENCH REACH AVRE.

BETWEEN BRACHES AND MORISEL.

COMPLETE ENEMY FAILURE S. E. OF MONTDIDIER.

The French have reached the river Avre, between Braches and Morisel, north of Montdidier; and have been maintaing their positions on the north, bank of the Vesle river.

The enemy is vigorously opposing the French on the whole line of the Vesle, despite of which, the latter have crossed the river at various points, while they are firmly established between Muizon and Rheims, on the south bank.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 7.

A French communiqué says north of Montdidier we reached the river Avre between Braches and Morisel. An enemy coup-de-main southeast of Montdidier broke down completely and we took prisoners. On the Vesle front we maintained our elements at several points on the north bank of the river in spite of all enemy attempts to throw us back.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR MERRIS.

BRITISH CAPTURE PRISONERS IN NIEPPE FOREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6, 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 7.

A British communiqué says our counter-attack repulsed an attempted capture of a post northeastward of Merris. We took a few prisoners and machine-guns during the night in the Nieppe forest sector. There was active hostile gas shelling northward of Villers Bretonneux. Enemy artillery was also active at Bucquoy and northward of Bethune.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY E. OF SOISSONS AND ON VESLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6, 11-35 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

A French communiqué says there was artillery activity east of Soissons and on the Vesle.

ENEMY ATTACK S. OF MORLANCOURT.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN PACAUT WOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 7.

A British communiqué says the enemy launched a strong local attack by a reserve division southward of Morlancourt astride the Bray-Corbie road capturing our advanced trench lines on a portion of the ground we gained on the night of July 28th. Local fighting continues. We further advanced our posts in the Pacaut wood sector on a front of two thousand yards.

There was no air fighting yesterday.

VICTORY ON THE MARNE.

GEN. MANGIN'S EULOGY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

PARIS.—General Mangin in an inspiring order of the day warmly eulogises the English and the Scottish troops in the Marne battle especially in the storming of the Ourcq-Aisne watershed. He says they arrived when the battle was at its fiercest, but in conjunction with the French fought superior numbers of the enemy's best divisions foot by foot notwithstanding bitter counter-attacks. He declares that the British are responsible in a large measure for the victory gained.

MARNE-AISNE SALIENT.

FIGHTING MOMENTARILY SUBSIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

Fighting on the Marne-Aisne salient has momentarily subsided. Engagements are proceeding in the new zone east of Amiens where the French have gained ground. The French have repulsed an attack near Montdidier and the British strongly attacked in Morlancourt sector.

GEN. MANGIN'S PATROLS.

RECONNOITRING THE AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters wiring on Tuesday says, General Mangin's patrols have been busy reconnoitring the Aisne. The enemy's intentions regarding the ridge between the Vesle and the Aisne can only be conjectured. The position is strongly protected on the eastern flank. If carried from the west we would be uncomfortably under the fire of German guns across the Aisne. A certain delay is, therefore, possible even though the enemy possibly does not intend to make a final stand here.

"THE MYSTERY SHIPS."

HOW THE GERMANS WERE TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 7.

"The Times" to-day contains a variety of information about the so-called mystery ships and mentions incidentally that several officers notably Mr. Gordon-Campbell V.C., have been decorated for services with these vessels. "The Times" says probably the first mention of the mystery ships was in connection with the Baralong, described at the time as an auxiliary cruiser, whose sinking of a U boat on the 1st August 1915 led to correspondence with the German Government and to the German Press the campaign about the alleged treachery of the British seamen, which campaign suddenly ceased at the beginning of 1917.

It is now permissible to tell the public more on this subject, particularly, adds "The Times," as the Germans have yet to discover what has replaced this kind of warfare. Much ingenuity was displayed by the commanders of the mystery ships and others in devising plans for the destruction of submarines. For instance, a retired admiral, who was commanding one as a naval reserve captain placed a haystack on board the vessel and his ancient looking craft when duly summoned to surrender complied and slung out her boats. Then the submarine was so sure of its prey that the bombs with which it was intended to sink the tramp were brought up and placed around the base of the conning tower. It only required a shell or two to touch off the bombs and blow the submarine out of water.

THE BABY RUSE.

A still more ingenious invention was the baby ruse. On this occasion when a ship was ordered to surrender to the accompaniment of a few shells boats were lowered and pulled off leaving on board only a woman who with her baby in her arms ran shrieking up and down the deck. To the enquiries of the Germans the answer was given that the Captain was killed and his wife had gone mad and refused to leave the ship, whereupon the submarine drew alongside. The woman then rushed to the side of the ship and hurled the baby through the open hatch of the conning tower and then threw herself overboard on the opposite side. The baby blew the bottom out of the submarine and in due course the woman appeared at Buckingham Palace and received the V. C.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICES IN E. AFRICA.

REWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 7.

The "Gazette" says that the names mentioned by General Vandeventer for distinguished services in East Africa include the following officers of the Indian Army:—Lt.-Colonels W. W. Clemesha and C. U. Price, and Captains Y. E. Beazley, R. M. Jacob, G. G. Jolly and G. F. Shakespear, also Sergeant F. R. Blood.

PRINCIPAL TASK OF FIFTH YEAR.

BAVARIAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

The Minister of War in the Bavarian Diet referring to the stoppage of the offensive said the principal task of the fifth year of war was to wake a united, persevering will among the German people and to enable them to bear the heaviest sacrifices till peace was obtained. Therefore the disseminators of wild rumours regarding their army leaders and food situation must ruthlessly be punished.

ALLIED HELP TO RUSSIA.

FORCES LAND AT ARCHANGEL.

"WITH ACTIVE CONCURRENCE" OF POPULATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 7.

The Press Bureau states that the Allied aval and military forces on August 2nd with the active concurrence of the Russian population landed at Archangel. The inabitants greeted their arrival with general nthusiasm.

MOBILISATION AGAINST CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLOT AT VOLOGDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Moscow ia Berlin states that the Council of the eoples' Commissaries has voted three hundred million roubles for operations against he Czecho-Slovaks.

A counter-revolutionary plot has been discovered at Vologda and forty officers ave been arrested.

Trotzky has arrived in Petrograd.

Cholera in Moscow is increasing.

BOLSHEVIKS DEFEAT AT ISATTOGORKE.

RED GUARDS UP IN ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Archangel telegraphing on the 4th August says: The Bolsheviks last night occupied Isattogorke, the next station to Archangel with reinforcements but were driven out this forenoon by the White Guards. Search parties of peasants are bringing in numerous Red Guards found hiding in districts farther south who are revolting against the Bolsheviks.

FIGHTING AT JAROSLAV.

ENDS IN FAVOUR OF BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" states that the fighting at Jaroslav ended in favour of the Bolsheviks. The journal says it was one of the bloodiest battles in the entire civil war and lasted fifteen days. Jaroslav changed hands frequently. During the Social Revolutionaries' occupation hundreds of Bolsheviks were executed. Subsequently the Red Guards exacted a fearful revenge and slaughtered over three hundred including two Generals.

RUSSO-FINNISH DELEGATES AT BERLIN.

TO CONCLUDE PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that delegates from Russia and Finland have arrived on invitation from the German Government to conclude a peace treaty. This will incidentally decide whether Russia or Finland owns Murman.

HELFFERICH'S APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Aug. 7.

The "Frankfurther Zeitung's" Moscow correspondent states that Dr. Helfferich's appointment is connected with German efforts to secure a rupture of the Soviet Government with the Entente.

MALVY FOUND GUILTY OF MISDEMEANOUR.

BANISHED FROM FRANCE FOR 5 YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 7.

PARIS.—Malvy has been acquitted of the major charges, but has been found guilty of misdemeanour. He is banished from France for five years without degradation.

CONVICTED OF DERELICTION OF DUTY

LATER.

PARIS.—Malvy was convicted of dereliction of duty as an official.

COUNT KIRBACH.

ARRIVES AT KIEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—Count Kibrach, successor to General von Eichhorn, has arrived at Kieff.

MORE HUN BARBARITY

SINKING OF THE WARILDA

HARROWING DETAILS OF SUFFERING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 3-40 p.m. Aug. 7.

The torpedoing of the Warilda was one of the most harrowing disasters caused by submarinism. The ambulance transport carried 600 sick and wounded. Over 650 survivors were brought to a British port on the evening of the 4th August. The majority were clad in their night-clothes and suffered severely from exposure. All accounts agree that a torpedo sank the ship. The escorting destroyers dropped depth bombs.

The Warilda was returning from France and was a few miles from the English coast at about 1-30 a.m., when she was torpedoed. The night was dark and there was a stiff breeze with a choppy sea. The torpedo struck the after-part of the engine-room, killing some of the engineers and plunging the ship into darkness. Immediately above was a wardroom with over a hundred patients most of whom the explosion killed outright and others were trapped and drowned as this part of the ship quickly settled down into the water.

The survivors relate that most fearful struggles occurred in darkness in the rescue of the helpless casualties. The Warilda floated for over two hours and remained steaming, thus impeding rescue work, as the engines could not be stopped. Three or four boats were smashed while they were being lowered and the occupants were thrown into the sea.

Soldiers and nurses testify to the heroic efforts of the ship's officers and the crew in the most difficult rescue work and the transfering of casualties to the escorting destroyers in a rough sea. The morale of the wounded lying on the deck waiting transference to the destroyers is described as "too fine for words." One boat containing six women-folk and wounded was upset but subsequently three women and most of the wounded were picked up. It is significant that this was the first occasion in two years that the Warilda has crossed from France without the German wounded and prisoners. The Warilda finally settled down stern upwards, and the sea reaching boilers, she blew up in a terrific column of fire and water.

LOST REQUISITIONED VESSELS.

IMPROVED TERMS OFFERED BY ANGLO-AMERICAN GOVTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

THE HAGUE.—The British and American Ministers have notified the Foreign Minister that their Governments are offering improved terms in respect of the requisitioned vessels which are lost. The valuation per gross ton ranges from £7 sterling for ships under ten years old to £52. 10s. for ships under 39 years. Where owners prefer replacement the Governments will pay interest on the value from the date of the loss until replacement. The Government will replace the tramps in one year and the liners in eighteen months after peace is concluded.

ESCAPE OF 29 BRITISH OFFICERS.

FROM GERMAN CAMP IN HANOVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 7.

AMSTERDAM.—Twenty-nine British officers have escaped from the Holzminden camp in Hanover and a high reward is offered for their arrest. A German newspaper states one officer who was re-captured revealed that they escaped by means of a subterranean passage on which prisoners worked for nine months.

RUNAWAY MEMBERS OF ARCHANGEL SOVIET

TROTZKY'S ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug 7.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug 7.

A telegram from Moscow via Berlin states: Trotzky in an order says that the members of the Archangel Soviet, who ran away to save their skins are traitors. They are punishable with death and shall be arrested.

THE REFORM SCHEME.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTORAL OMMITTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu nnounced that the Government had agreed mmediately to appoint electoral committees.

"NOT ENOUGH TO CONVICT A PARIAH DOG."

MR. J. D. DAVAR'S VIEW OF ASAF ALI PROSECUTION.

WHAT IS A PUBLIC MEETING?

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Aug. 7.

In the court of Mr. Spence, Additional District Magistrate, the case was resumed yesterday in which Mr. Asaf Ali Barrister-at-Law, was charged with having addressed an alleged public meeting in contravention of an order served on him by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, prohibiting him from addressing any public meeting in the Delhi Province, until further orders. Mr. J. D. Davar of the Bombay Bar assisted by Messrs. Deshmukh, M. K. Azad and K. Atta Ulah, Barristers-at-Law, and Messrs. A. C. Bose Ram Kishor, Abdur Rahman, Muhammad Taqi and Dev, Pleaders, appeared for Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, whose case followed. The Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. It will be recollected that after the last hearing the case was postponed on the ground that the accused intended to move the Governor-General in Council for a transfer of the cases from the jurisdiction of the Punjab Chief Court. The grounds on which the application for transfer were based were fully set forth in the petitions submitted by Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma to the Governor-General in Council.

On the case being resumed yesterday, Mr. Davar asked the Court for a postponement as he had so far received no orders of the Government of India on the petition for transfer, which had been made by the accused. The Magistrate declined to postpone the case and directed the trial to proceed. He stated that he had received no instructions in regard to the transfer. The Magistrate then asked Mr. Asaf Ali, if he was prepared to make a statement as to whether he had addressed a public meeting at the *daramshala* on 16th June 1918. Mr. Davar on behalf of Mr. Asaf Ali handed in a written statement to the Magistrate and Mr. Asaf Ali said that his answer was contained in the written statement which was as follows:—

MR. ASAF ALI'S STATEMENT.

"The last public meeting I addressed in the Delhi Province was held on the 10th June 1918 at Lakhshmi Narain Dharamshala. I was engaged to speak at another public meeting to be held on the 12th June 1918, at 7-30 p.m. at the dharamshala, but I received a couple of hours, before the time appointed for the said meeting the Chief Commissioner's notice under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, directing me to refrain from addressing any public meeting in Delhi Province until further orders. Since the direction did not restrict my attendance at any meeting, I went to the dharamshala at the appointed time and explained to the Secretary, Home Rule League, by a letter my inability to address any public meeting after having received the Chief Commissioner's directions and cancelled my engagement to speak. The next public meeting held under the auspices of Home Rule League came off on the 15th June 1918 at the dharamshala, which I attended according to my wont, but I refrained from addressing the meeting in obedience to the direction of the Chief Commissioner. I was then given to understand by the Secretary the League that a strictly private meeting confined exclusively to the members of the Home Rule League Delhi Branch, had been convened for June 16, 1918 to celebrate the anniversary of the day on which Mrs. Besant was interned last year. It was a special occasion. On June 16th, 1918, it being the gathering of the members of the Home Rule League at the Dharamshala and having understood it to be a strictly private function (which to the best of my knowledge and understanding it was) I did not hesitate when I was asked to talk to the members, numbering some 200 odd. While complying with the request to say a few words on that occasion nothing was further from my thoughts than that such compliance on my part would or could ever be construed as disobedience, conscious or unconscious, of the directions in the Chief Commissioner's notice. I have never since the service of the Chief Commissioner's notice on me sought to disobey it. Conscious of these facts, I am constrained to regard the present criminal proceedings against me wholly unjustified and unjust, specially when I realise that it was possible for the Chief Commissioner exercising authority under the Defence of Indian Act to issue any and every direction to me if it was intended to refrain from doing any specific thing."

In answer to a question from the Court regarding the admission of people to the meeting on payment of fee and becoming members of the League, Mr. Asaf Ali said "I do not know anything about the arrangements for admittance." I was inside as a member and as far as I know, sufficient precautions were taken not to allow anyone who was not a member of the League to come in.

The Court: Is it a fact that certain travellers who are straying in the dharamshala were allowed to attend the meeting.

Mr. Asaf Ali: I can say nothing about it, but to the best of my knowledge, none but the members of the League were present.

The Court: Do you wish to say anything further?

Mr. Asaf Ali: No.

MR. DAVAR'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Davar then argued the case for the defence. He said that there was no kind of evidence to frame a charge under the section which Mr. Asaf Ali was charged and the point the Court had to decide was whether Mr. Asaf Ali committed a breach of the order knowingly. He said that under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules wide powers were given to the officials issuing these orders to specify in detail what the person should do. From the statement given by the accused, it would be seen that Mr. Asaf Ali addressed a meeting on the 10th, before the Order was served on him and in obedience to the order he refrained from addressing the meetings which followed. The next meeting was on the 15th This was a public meeting, in which it was announced that on the 16th there would be a private meeting. It was to pass a resolution against Lord Willingdon's remarks. It was also announced then that the meeting would be strictly confined to members. To prove that every care was taken to adhere to this Mr. Davar mentioned that the Police and the C.I.D., who tried to force their way in, were thrown out. Members without a ticket were not allowed, unless they could prove that they were members of the Home Rule League. Thus every precaution was taken to avoid the entrance of others. Referring to the evidence of the two travellers who were present Mr. Davar said that these men were informed by those connected with the Dharamsala that there would be a public meeting on the 15th and the Dharamsala would be required for that purpose. furthermore that there would be a private meeting on the 16th. The travellers being thus informed were made to adhere to the rules. So much so, that some who were about to leave the station were just allowed to take their baggage away and not to linger on the premises. Turning to the evidence of one who was on the roof of the Dharamsala, Mr. Davar argued that the presence of an interloper did not make a private meeting public. He appealed to the Court to look at the case from the accused's point of view.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS.

A meeting of a body, Mr. Davar continued, whether social, political, or domestic held with a view to promote certain specific interests could not be called a public meeting. A public meeting, he urged, had never been clearly defined. But the Counsel cited instances of Labour and Trade Unions in England, where large bodies first held private meetings before taking public action and holding general meetings open to the public, which any and every person could attend. A public meeting, Mr. Davar emphasised, was a meeting open to any and every one and immediately any restrictions were put on those entering it it ceased to be a public meeting. "Suppose," he said. "a private meeting was being held and I sent in my bearer with a letter to some one. If the bearer listened to the deliberations could you by any sense of reasoning say it became a public meeting?"

The Court: No. But the point is: a meeting the members of which belong to the public is a public meeting.

Mr. Davar: By no means. Take the case of the Masonic Lodge. Are not Masons a portion of the public? and could their meetings be called public meetings?

The Defence of India Act he said did not define a public meeting. The reason was simple those who had the handling of the Act would use their judgment.

ARE THE MEMBERS OF H. R. LEAGUE THE PUBLIC?

The Court: The question is, are the members of the Home Rule League the public?

Mr. Davar: Certainly not.

The Court: That is the point to be argued.

Mr. Davar: I am arguing it.

He then mentioned the instance of private bodies holding meetings which could not be called public if a stranger entered.

The Court: Then the point is arguable.

Mr. Davar: I cannot argue impossibilities. I am just showing that in no case can it be a public meeting. Counsel explained further that though everyone belonged to the public, their status was changed as members of an association. He further said that Mr. Asaf Ali had two occasions on which he could have committed a breach of the Chief Commissioner's orders, but he did not. Moreover, if he wanted to tell the public anything he could easily do it by writing a speech and giving it to some member to read it.

The Court: I rather that it was possible for Mr. Asaf Ali to write out his speech and give it to some one else to read it. But there is a difference between the written and the spoken word and again if Mr. Asaf Ali as I am given to understand, is a sort of prophet with a mission he would not like his mission to be uttered by inferior lips.

Counsel hoped that the Court kept Col.-Beadon's remarks aside.

The Court: Col.-Beadon's remarks have no influence over me.

Mr. Davar again said in reference to the alleged offence that it was, if at all anything, a technical offence.

The Court remarked "Do you mean to say that in the case of conviction the accused should be fined an anna or so?"

NOT ENOUGH TO CONVICT A DOG.

Mr. Davar:—No, I say that on the evidence before the Court and after the statement of the accused no Court would convict even a pariah dog in the Chandni Chowk, let alone a respectable citizen. On the kind and class of evidence the Court has recorded.

Mr. Davar having explained further the nature of public and private meetings was asked by the Court to quote a ruling or something similar to support his statements.

(Continued on page 8.)

PUNDIT MALAVIYA ON REFORM REPORT.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE MASSES?

EXAGGERATION OF RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

Proceeding with his criticism of the chapter on the "Conditions of the Problem" in the Report on Constitutional Reforms the Hon. Pundit Madan Malaviya deals with the remarks of the authors on religious differences as one of the "dominating conditions".

As regards the second "dominating condition", it is true that Indian Society is composed of vast numbers of people who belong to different religions, races, and castes. But it seems to me an exaggeration to say that this circumstance "constantly threatens its solidarity". The people of India are more law-abiding than perhaps those of any other country in the world. Differences of religion, race, and caste do not stand in the way of their generally living and working together as good neighbours and friends, or of their combining for promoting common purposes. The occasional outbursts of religious feeling—which no one can deplore more than we Indians do—are due to ignorance which the bureaucracy has failed to remove, and to the defects of a foreign system of administration which can only be mitigated by power being substantially shared with the representatives of the people. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford say that "the difficulty that outweighs all others is the existence of religious differences." With due deference to them, I venture to say that they have taken much too exaggerated a view of this difficulty. They refer appreciatingly to the agreement reached at Lucknow in December 1916, between Muslims and Hindus; but they ask "what sure guarantee it affords that religious dissensions between the great communities are over." It should be obvious that this guarantee cannot spring from the agreement in question itself, but from the accomplishment of the object it was intended to achieve, viz., the attainment of self-government. If this was done, power and responsibility would be transferred in fair measure to educated Hindus and Mahomedans, so that they would be in a position to promote patriotism and public spirit, education and industrial and commercial enterprise among their countrymen, which will usher in an era of greater co-operation, prosperity and goodwill, and thus make religious riots a matter of past history. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford "cannot regard the *concordat* (of Lucknow) as conclusive." They say: "To our minds so long as the two communities entertain anything like their present views as to the separateness of their interests, we are bound to regard religious hostilities as still a very serious possibility. How quickly and violently the ignorant portion, which is far the largest portion of either great community, responds to the cry of 'religion in danger' has been proved again and again in India's history. The record of last year bears recent witness to it." As I have said before, no one can deplore—and condemn religious riots more than we Indians do. But the distinguished authors are mistaken in thinking that there is any connection between occasional outbursts of "religious hostilities" and what they describe as "the present views of the two communities as to the separateness of their interests." The proneness of the ignorant portion of either community to respond to the cry of "religion in danger" is due not to religious differences, which are present year in and year out, but to *ignorance*: and if this ignorance were removed, religious differences would cease to divide and to lead to riots.

England in 1870.

The distinguished authors are well aware that such regrettable distempers of ignorance have not been unknown in England either. I cannot do better than quote here from a speech of Macaulay delivered in the House of Commons on the 19th of April, 1847. Speaking in support of the Government Plan of Education, and referring to the riots of 1780, Macaulay said:—

"I do not know if from all history I could select a stronger instance of my position, when I say that ignorance makes the persons and property of the community unsafe, and the Government is bound to take measures to prevent that ignorance. On that occasion what was the state of things? Without any shadow of a grievance, on the summons of a madman, 100,000 men rising in insurrection—a week of anarchy—Parliament beseiged—your predecessor, Sir, trembling in the chair—the Lords pulled out of their coaches—the Bishops flying over the tiles—not a sight, I trust, that would be pleasurable even to those who are now so unfavourable to the Church of England—thirty-six fires blazing at once in London—the house of the Chief Justice sacked—the children of the Prime Minister taken out of their beds in their night clothes and laid on the table of the House Guards—and all this the effect of nothing but the gross brutish ignorance of the population, who had been left brutes in the midst of Christianity, savages in the midst of civilization. Nor is this the only occasion when similar results have followed from the same cause. To this cause are attributable all the outrages of the Bristol and Nottingham riots and all the misdeeds of General Rock and Captain Swing, incendiary fires in some districts, and in others riots against machinery tending more than anything else to degrade men to the level of the inferior animals. Could it have been supposed that all this could have taken place in a community were even the common labourer to have his mind opened by education, and taught to find his pleasure in the exercise of his intellect, taught to revere his Maker, taught to regard his fellow-creatures with kindness, and taught likewise to feel respect for legitimate authority, taught how to pursue redress of real wrongs by constitutional methods?"

It seems to me that not only did the learned authors fail to trace the riots to their true cause, but that they did not also take into account that there are unfortunately some among European officials in India who feel a satisfaction in seeing religious differences at work, not only between Hindus and Mahomedans, but even between the two sects of Mahomedans,—men who evidently think with Sir John Strachey "that the existence side by side of these hostile creeds is one of the strong points in our political position in India."

The painful story of the Comilla and Jamalpur riots need not be repeated here, but the mind irresistibly goes to it in a discussion like this. It is important to note in this connection that Hindu-Mahomedan riots seldom take place in Indian States. Not only this, but even in British India, districts which have been placed in charge of Hindu or Musalman Magistrates or Superintendents of Police, have passed peacefully through periods of stress and anxiety, while there were disturbances in several of those which were in charge of European officers.

England's Sad Record.

Besides, here again it ought not to be forgotten that India is not the only country which has known the trouble of religious difference among her sons. England herself has not been a stranger to it. Her history contains a sad record of the evils which she experienced owing to bitter differences between Protestants and Catholics. The long-lasting persecution to which the latter were subjected by the former, particularly in Ireland, is a matter of not very remote history, "when the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Magistracy, all corporate offices in towns, all ranks in the army, the bench, the bar, the whole administration of government or justice, were closed against Catholics, when the very right of voting for their representatives in Parliament was denied them," when "in all social and political matters, the Catholics, in other words the immense majority of the people of Ireland, were simply hewers of wood and drawers of water to their Protestant masters." The Catholic Emancipation Bill which admitted Roman Catholics to Parliament, and to all but a few of the highest posts, civil or military, in the service of the Crown, was passed only in 1829; the Bill for the disestablishment of the church in Ireland, only in 1869! But it speaks volumes for the growth of religious toleration among the Protestants of England of the period, that the Catholic Emancipation Bill was passed by a Parliament which did not contain a single Catholic as a member. This is a happy illustration of the liberalising effect which representative institutions produce upon the people of the country where they are established. But this is a digression. I thank God that except in limited periods and areas, the relations between Hindus and Musalmans in India have generally been far happier than those that subsisted so long between Protestants and Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland. For centuries they have lived together, all over this wide country, as good neighbours, trusting each other, co-operating with each other, and having close and intimate social and business relations with each other

Officials and Religious Riots.

The regrettable outbursts of religious animosities have been occasional and fleeting and remediable, and have been confined to a very few places in the country. Last year in some of these places, the blame for the origin and spread of the trouble that arose, was ascribed by the people to the officials. In Delhi, the Capital of the Empire, Hindus refused to celebrate the *Ramalila* not owing to any misunderstanding between themselves and the Mahomedans, but with the local authorities. It was owing to official callousness and *Zid* that the whole of Hindu Delhi kept its large business suspended for eleven days, and suffered serious loss and hardship over it. But notwithstanding this, the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans remained undisturbed. In the country as a whole, the attitude of the officials and the people left no room for complaint. In not a few places, notably Lahore, Hindus and Mahomedans co-operated with each other, with cordial goodwill, to see their two celebrations pass off in peace and harmony.

Before I leave this subject, I should like to say further that the difficulty arising out of our religious differences, such as they are, is much less serious than was that arising out of the enmity which prevailed between the French and the English in the two provinces of Canada in 1837, when Sir James Craigh wrote that "the line of distinction between us is completely drawn; friendship, cordiality are not to be found; even common intercourse scarcely exists"; and when Lord Durham said, in his memorable report in which he recommended the establishment of responsible government in Canada,—"I found two nations warring in the bosom of a single state. I found a struggle not of principles but of races." It is encouraging to note that the existence of this deep-seated and widespread animosity between the two large sections of the people was not held to be a bar to the introduction of responsible government there, but rather a strong reason for and an effective remedy against it. Subsequent events have fully vindicated the wisdom of that decision. The fact lends strong support to the view that the introduction of a system of self-government in which power and responsibility must be vested in an increasing measure in the leaders of the communities, will prove the most effective means of preventing religious differences from leading to undesirable results.

The Bureaucracy and Educated India.

A strong claim is made in the report that the official has hitherto been the best friend of the ryot, and that he must therefore retain power to protect him "until it is clear that his interests can safely be left in his own hands or that the Legislative Councils represent and consider his interests. So with the depressed classes." No one would quarrel with the desire of the official to take every reasonable precaution to protect the interests of the ryot and of the depressed classes. But the claim that the bureaucracy has hitherto been the best friend of these classes can only be conceded in a limited sense and requires to be examined. This has become all the more necessary in view of the fact that it is stated in the report that "the prospects of advance very greatly depend upon how far the educated Indian is in sympathy with and capable of fairly representing the illiterate masses." We have also been reminded that it is urged that "the politically-minded classes stand somewhat apart from and in advance of the ordinary life of the country." The distinguished authors of the proposals have addressed a very kindly appeal to the educated classes that "if they resent the suggestion that has been made that they have hitherto safeguarded their own position and shown insufficient interest in the peasant and labouring population, now is the opportunity for them to acquit themselves of such an imputation and to come forward as leaders of the people as a whole." Several of the proposals for reserving power to the bureaucracy and not extending it to the educated Indian, until the peasant and the labourer has learnt the lesson of self-protection, seem to be based on the idea that the former is their better friend. It has become necessary therefore to go briefly into this question.

The work of the Bureaucracy.

In the early days of British rule, the official did a great deal for the people in establishing peace and order, in promoting protection of life and property, in providing the country with a set of Codes of great value, in organising the administration of justice, civil and criminal,—and the police and the revenue departments,—in promoting irrigation, in improving the existing means of communications and creating new ones—roads, railways, posts and telegraphs,—establishing schools and hospitals to the extent he did, and so on. He secured to a large body of the occupiers of the soil the right to retain their holdings,—bringing the law in this respect in consonance with the ancient custom of the country,—so long as they paid the rent demandable, and protected them against eviction and enhancement of rent except in accordance with law. For this and more all honour and gratitude to him. But I ask every good man and true in the bureaucracy—and their number is not small—to say whether in his opinion the system which he represents, has done enough to advance the welfare of the ryot, the labourer and the general mass of the people? The report before me bears witness that it has not. The report of the Commission which was appointed after the great famine of 1877-78 drew attention to the fact that the mass of the people were miserably poor, and that no remedy against the evils to which they were exposed in times of famine, would be complete until a diversity of occupations was provided for them by the encouragement of industrial pursuits. And yet little worth speaking of has been done in this direction up to this day. The mass of the people are still steeped in poverty. They are also steeped in ignorance. The Education Commission of 1884 recommended the extension of universal elementary education. But we know to our grief, how, after the lapse of thirty-three years, we stand in regard to it. So far as the depressed classes are concerned it is particularly a question of education. If the blessings of education had been secured to them, their position would have immensely improved. But this has not been done. Public health stands low, as is evidenced by the high rate of mortality. The needs of the population in respect of sanitation and medical relief have been poorly met. Technical education has not been promoted,—industries not encouraged. Indians have not been admitted in fair numbers into the higher ranks of the public services—civil and military,—public expenditure has not been reduced, but has on the contrary been raised to an enormous extent. During all this time power has remained absolutely in the hands of the bureaucracy. It has found money for everything it thought it fit to provide for, but it has again and again pleaded want of funds for promoting services bearing directly on the people's welfare.

SEPARATE ELECTORATE FOR EUROPEANS.

MR. PUGH'S REPLY TO MR. WELBY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Mr. L. P. E. Pugh has written a lengthy letter to the press in support of his proposal that Europeans, in order to secure a separate electorate, should join the Indians in claiming the election of councillors and ministers. The letter is in reply to Mr. Welby, Secretary of the European Association, who opposed Mr. Pugh's views saying that Europeans should assert their just claim and preserve their convictions. Mr. Pugh in reply says, "Our claim, though a just claim, has been rejected on at least three occasions by the Government of India. It has again been considered and rejected in the reform scheme though it is admitted that we have interests out of all proportion to our members. Does experience lead us to suppose that the simple reassertion of the justice of the claim with some possible support from the Indo-British Association will lead to its recognition? The question supplies the answer "No." India is a new proposition with different conditions from any other as regards constitution-building. We join this movement for communal representation. Not only for ourselves, but also for others it should prevail. And, once the principle prevails we are on the way to establish our claim to compare prices and values to be paid and received. I cannot too solemnly warn Europeans that if we do not now attain the end our chance of any political influence in the Indian constitutions is gone for ever."

NATIVE STATES AND REFORMS.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL'S APPRECIATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Aug. 5.

In the speech made by her Highness the Begum of Bhopal at the state banquet held in honour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford, her Highness observed—These are momentous times, and great indeed is my pleasure at tendering honour to his Excellency Lord Chelmsford whose able statesmanship at this fateful juncture, when the Empire is stemming a formidable onrush of the forces of barbarism, has been to India and her peoples an asset of incalculable value. Your Excellency has on, the one hand better mobilised India's resources and laboured unceasingly to find more opportunities to give visible expression to her sentiments towards the British Crown. Amid the engrossing preoccupations of war-time your Excellency has not forgotten the orderliness of India, development, and with feelings of admiration its progressive development, and with feelings of admiration and gratitude. The suggestions and recommendations made in regard to the Native States in the historical document to which your Excellency has lent the weight of your name will, it is true, assume final shape only after due deliberation and discussion, but even at their present stage they should in my opinion awaken feelings of cordial gratitude to your Excellency, and I consider myself especially fortunate in being the first ruler of an Indian state to express, on a formal occasion, our sense of gratefulness to your Excellency for the abundant proofs which the Reforms Scheme contains of your kindness and consideration for our order.

The sentiments of the Bhopal Darbar in respect of the war are well known to your Excellency. A reference to what little I have endeavoured to do seems to me inappropriate, but I wish to take this opportunity to assure your Excellency that it is my earnest disire to give increasing practical demonstration of the traditional divotion of the House of Bhopal to the Empire.

After referring to some of the war contributions of Bhopal her Highness proceeded:—

And may I refer to the most valuable help which my sons have given me in all matters connected with the administration of the State. It gives me immense pleasure to be able to say that all three of them have cheerfully and wholcheartedly given me of their best in their private as well as their official capacity.

Her Highness concluding the proposal of the toast said "A pleasurable task now awaits me and that is to ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses and drink to the health and happiness of my distinguished guests, their Excellencies Lord Chelmsford Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Lady Chelmsford."

HOME RULE DEPUTATION.

VICEROY REQUESTED TO RENEW PASSPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug 6.

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Secretary Indian Home Rule League Poona:—

Reuter announces that Dr. Nair is released from conditions imposed on him by the Home Government and that Indians holding divergent views would be similarly treated. Indian Home Rulue League. Poona, therefore humbly request that the Indian Government be pleased renew passports, cancelled last April, for its deputation as early as possible. The Hon. Mr. Khaparde is authorised to represent the League in this behalf.

KARACHI "NEW TIMES."

PROHIBITED IN REGISTERED LIBRARIES

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug 6.

In connection with the recent order of the Bombay Government prohibitinng the "New Times," the "Sindh Advocate" and the "Home Ruler" from being subscribed for by registered libraries, the "New Times" announces that the copy of the "New Times" will henceforth be sold for 2 pice instead of one anna. A "New Times" fund has been started and subscriptions are pouring in. It is proposed to establish a permanent fund for the support of the "New Times" which is the only Indian daily in English here.

Commenting on the order the "New Times" says there were rumours in the air several days ago that the bureaucracy was anxious to punish the "New Times" for political reasons. "No reasons have yet been communicated to us. No reason there can be. In the spirit of national idealism have we critised the bureaucracy that we believe fetters the free life of the nation politically, economically and socially. In this spirit have we critised the Montagu Scheme of reforms. We have not minced matters. We have been honest, frank, free in our criticism. The security did not, in the nature of things it could not, secure the triumph of reactionary forces in the province. The "New Times" paid the money and discovered that it was stronger than before in the losing game."

The paper suggests organising national reading rooms and a Press Association in Sindh.

NOT ENOUGH TO CONVICT A PARIAH DOG.

(Continued from page 7.)

Mr. Davar: Had I been on the Bench, I would have made a ruling, but at present I can only quote from what I have before me and that contains nothing on the subject.

Mr. Suraj Narain for the Prosecution agreed that private meetings could not become public meetings. But was the meeting of the 16th a private meeting or a public meeting? Anyone he said could become a member of the League by paying Rs. 1-4, and thus it was a public meeting.

Mr. Davar: That is just what I have been arguing. Everyone could not enter the meeting. The League had a perfect right to reject anyone.

Mr. Suraj Narain argued further on the same point till the Court rose for lunch.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Court then framed charges against Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma. Mr. Asaf Ali pleaded emphatically not guilty; Pandit Neki Ram, too, pleaded not guilty. Prosecution witnesses were then cross-examined by Mr. Davar.

On conclusion of the cross-examination for the day, Counsel for defence intimated that he would not give up the remaining prosecution witnesses whose summons had been returned but would cross-examine them at the next hearing.

PANDIT NEKI RAM'S STATEMENT.

Pandit Neki Ram Sharma was then put in the dock and on being asked by the Court whether he had any statement to make put in the following written statement.

(1) "I received on 12th June 1918, an order under Rule 3 framed under the Defence of India Act, section 3, from the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, prohibiting me from addressing any public meeting in the Delhi, Province.

(2) "The Home Rule League Delhi on 15th June 1918, convened under its auspices a public meeting which I attended. I however, did not address this meeting that day in obedience to the aforesaid order dated the 12th June 1918.

(3) "At the close of the proceedings of that day's public meeting, it was announced that the next day i.e., on 16th June 1918 a private meeting of only the members of the Home Rule League would be convened to observe the Home Rule Day and that none but Home Rulers would be admitted to the meeting to be held in the Luxmi Narain Dharamsala, taken for the purpose as the Home Rule office could not accommodate the large number of the members then on the register.

(4) "I noticed that the conveners of the meeting i.e., the Home Rule League themselves observed a distinction between public meetings held under its auspices such for instance as those on the 12th and 15th June, which I attended and meetings of the members of the Home Rule League held previously to the 16th June. The public meetings were opened to any persons, irrespective of caste, race or political creed, while the meetings of the members of the Home Rule League were confined to such persons as made a declaration to conform to the objects of the Home Rule League, paid the necessary subscriptions and were approved by the Home Rule League to be fit persons to be and to continue as members of the League.

(5) "On the 16th June, I went to the dharamsala to attend the abovementioned meeting of the members of the Home Rule League to observe the Home Rule Day and found that the League had taken scrupulous care to see that nobody but members were admitted and that persons who were not members of the Home Rule League were cleared out of the premises, where the meeting was to be held.

(6) "Before the proceedings of the meeting commenced, the Secretary of the Home Rule League asked the non-members to leave the premises. I was one of the speakers at this private meeting.

(7) "Being guided by the distinction observed by the Home Rule League between public meetings and private meetings of its members and the scrupulous care taken by the Home Rule League to maintain the private character of the meeting before and during the course of the proceedings; I bona-fide believed that I was not contravening the order of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, in addressing this meeting.

(8) "I therefore, submit that I have not committed any offence and should therefore be acquitted of the offence with which I am charged."

CASE ADJOURNED TO 15TH AUGUST.

The case has been adjourned to the 15th August when the remaining Prosecution witnesses will be cross-examined and the defence evidence will be produced.

DEATH OF MR. WILAYAT ALI.

A correspondent writes:—

The sad news of the premature and untimely death of Mr. Wilayat Ali, B.A., Vakil, Barabanki, will be received with great sorrow in his wide circle of friends and admirers throughout India. He received his education at Aligarh, and during his stay there he won the esteem and affection of all those around him. In fact he was one of the most popular Old Boys of the M. A. O. College. His versatile nature, coupled with his extraordinary powers of mind and character were appreciated by all who came in contact with him. Like the lamented Kwaja Gulam Hussain, the gifted editor of the defunct "New Era", he was a devoted lieutenant of Mr. Muhammad Ali, whose tears of sorrow must be very bitter this time as, during the short lapse of one year, both of his trusted generals have quietly passed away.

The reputation of the deceased essentially lay in his humourous articles which every now and then found their way in the "Comrade" and later on in the "New Era." He always wrote under the pseudo-title of "Bambouque." The internment of his friend, Mr. Muhammad Ali, had made a great impression upon him, and this feeling was prominent in his articles published since the extinction of the "Comrade." The late Mr. Wilayat Ali was a perfect specimen of all that is good in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

KAPLE MURDER CASE.

WHY ACCUSED KILLED SATYEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 7.

When the further hearing of the political murder case was resumed this morning the cross-examination of witness Tejendra Mohan Ghosh was concluded. He said during his hiding he used to read newspapers and had read of the arrest of Sushil Chandra Lahiri at Lucknow, but he did not know at the time that the arrested man was the samo person as the accused. As he wished to leave India he went to Parasram to go to Tibet, but as he could not do so he came back to Calcutta and was arrested on the day of arrival. He did not want to be arrested. He returned to Calcutta because he thought that Calcutta being a large town he could safely conceal himself. On his return to Bengal he did not meet any member of his party and so he could not give them any information about the work in the U. P. On the day of his arrest he did not make any statement to the police. The day after his arrest he might have made a statement to Mr. Goldie. He had made a full disclosure of his doings in the U. P. to Mr. Goldie. He did not know if it was the practice of the revolutionary party not to entrust hazardous work to those who were custodians of arms.

Re-examined witness said the rules of the revolutionary party prohibited members from divulging to other members specific acts they were entrusted with to carry out. At the time of his arrest he was walking along the road with his friend, who was also wanted in connection with the revolutionary party. Two C. I. D. policemen came forward and one of them caught hold of his friend's hand, whereupon witness ran away. He was chased by the other policeman and witness turned round and tried to throttle the man. At this about five or six C. I. D. men who were in hiding suddenly came up and drew their revolvers at him. Witness then surrendered. As far as he remembered the first person whom he told about his having witnessed the murder was his friend who was with him at the time of his arrest. Before his arrest he did not intend to surrender voluntarily.

WHY SATYEN WAS MURDERED.

The reason why he decided to give this information to the police was that Satyen was treacherously murdered. He was quite innocent and by his death his society suffered a great loss, because he was a good man. When he knew accused had murdered Satyen he came to the conclusion that accused was a malicious person and a pest in their society. He could think of two reasons why accused murdered Satyen. They were: (1) that if Satyen was murdered all the society's money that was with Satyen, would remain in accused's hands and he could misappropriate it, and (2) Satyen was a good organiser and accused was not and as Satyen was superior to accused, he was jealous of him. Rajju joined in the murder because Rajju was a blind follower of accused. He drew this conclusion from the way in which Rajju accepted all that accused said.

Further cross-examined witness said he drew these conclusions after the murder. The evidence of the Deputy Magistrate who conducted the identification proceedings was then recorded.

AN EAST-COAST SENSATION.

ZEPPELINS AND AEROPLANES SEEN ON SKY-LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 4 p.m., Aug. 7.

Thousands of visitors to an east coast resort saw Zeppelins on the sky-line and a fleet of aeroplanes ascending whereupon the airships turned northwards and endaevoured to evade the pursuers in smoke-clouds. An hour later the raiders' gunfire was heard nearly a hundred miles from where the chase began and a great flame was observed seawards.

It has been reported for some time that Germany is designing more powerful Zeppelins capable of reaching greater altitudes, but it is believed that aeroplanes will climb higher and Zeppelins will therefore need favouring mists if they hope to escape.

ENEMY ATTEMPT TO CROSS BRITISH COAST.

AIRSHIPS MADE TO RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 7.

The Admiralty states that five enemy airships attempted to cross the coast last night. They were attacked at sea by the air force contingents working with the navy. Three engaged one airship and shot it down in flames, 40 miles from the coast. Another was damaged, but probably succeeded in reaching its base.

A STRANGER ON LORD RONALDSHAY'S STEAMER.

ARRESTED AND DETAINED IN CUSTODY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

A Chandpur correspondent wires: A man who afterwards gave his name as Panchanan Gosh of Banter, Burdwan, was arrested on board his Excellency the Governor's steamer on the way to Chandpur from Dacca and handed over to the police here. On a search a copy of the Geeta, some dirty clothes and an umbrella were found in his possession. He could not give any satisfactory explanation of his presence on the steamer. So he is detained in custody pending an inquiry which has been fixed for August 20th.

Messrs. L. E. Banfield, G. R. Drummond and E. Haward have consented to serve on the Lahore "Combing out" Committee which will sit next week under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner, Major R. C. Bolster. The committee will have about two hundred names for consideration.

Serial Story*

THE HAMMERS OF HATE

BY GUY THORNE

(Author of "When it Was Dark," A Lost Cause," etc.)

(*SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."*)

CHAPTER. I.

The London train, due to the minute, drew up in Lime Street Station Liverpool, and Ivor McGregor, bronzed to the colour of an old saddle, clean-shaved, blue-eyed and twenty-five years old, descended from a first class carriage.

He was quietly dressed in a suit of dark tweed, and there was something about him that was redolent of the sea. He might have been taken for a naval officer, but, as a matter of fact, he was the skipper and owner of a small ocean-going yacht in which he had cruised about in many strange places for the last four years. During that time he had never set foot in England and it was only the death of his father, David McGregor that had called him home.

A porter took his kit-bags to the Adelphi Hotel, McGregor following on foot. He sniffed the keen northern air—for it was November and the wind blew strong from the Mersey—with a curious pang at his heart. It was good to be home again in the heart. It was good to be home again in the great city of his birth; he had been too long away. But it was sad to realise that never again would he look upon the face of his father, eccentric and a recluse, ever busy upon private and rather mysterious affairs, but generous and indulgent always.

"In the whole of Liverpool," Ivor reflected, as he sat down to a beef steak in the hotel grill room, "where my people have been so long and honourably known, I have now not a single living relative. I'm the last of the family—and from what the solicitors told me when I got their letter at Marseilles, our famous family possession is likely to slip out of my hands. Well! there's the old yacht waiting in the Mediterranean. I have a couple of hundred a year from my mother, and if the worst comes to the worst there is not much I don't know about the ports of the near East. I can surely pick up a living somehow or other."

The sailor smiled to himself, and more than one person sitting near him wondered what was amusing the young man of six feet high with the thick black hair growing low down upon his forehead.

Ivor did not know it, but a certain florid white-whiskered gentleman, seated two tables away would have given a great deal to have got into conversation with him at that moment, if only the white-whiskered person had known who he was.

Sir Robert Butterworth happened to be the chairman of one of the big dock companies, and to him, as to other shipping magnates, the name of McGregor was an irritation and an offence.

It was a case of Naboth's vineyard over again. For several generations the McGregor family—under an old charter dating almost from the dawn of Liverpool's rise as a seaport—had owned a private dock and ship-building yard. Great companies had arisen on each side of it. Magnificent docks and quays stretched out for innumerable acres around it, but the McGregor family had always steadfastly refused to sell despite the most magnificent offers. David McGregor, Ivor's father, had been as adamant as his forebears though under him the prosperity of the dock had greatly declined. He was a silent man, always busy upon schemes and inventions which he said little or nothing to anyone, though it was known that they were all connected with ship-building and marine affairs.

Little by little, workmen had been dismissed, commissions were refused the activity of McGregor's dock had diminished; and now Ivor had good reason to suppose that his inheritance was heavily mortgaged Indeed, as he rushed home from the Mediterranean the bitter thought that perhaps, after all these generations the object of his family's pride and interest for two centuries might be lost for ever, had never left him.

To-morrow morning he was due to see his solicitors, but he had a more immediate and imperative duty. His father's last wishes, confided to him in a dictated letter when the old man was dying were that Ivor should repair to the dock immediately on his arrival at Liverpool, there to meet the dead man's two trusted lieutenants, William Laing, the Scotch marine engineer, and John Blacow, the Lancashire ship-builder.

Tired by his rush across France, a little below par, both mentally and physically, Ivor would have much preferred to remain in the comfortable hotel and have gone early to bed. Still, it was a pious duty to fulfil his father's last instructions to the letter, and with a sigh he left the grill room and went to a telephone box, unconscious that at this very moment he had made the most momentous decision of his life.

He rang up the well-remembered number on the Birkenhead side. . . .

"Hallo! is that McGregor Dock?"

A dry, composed voice replied. "It is. Who are you, and what'll you be wanting?"

"That's you, Mr. Laing, isn't it? I'm Ivor McGregor, I have just arrived in Liverpool. I'm speaking from the Adelphi."

"That's good news, sir." the voice answered with a strong Scot accent. "Blacow and myself have been expecting you eagerly. There are very serious matters to put before you without a minute's delay."

"Well, I'll come over at once."

"And bring things for the night, sir, please. There's good accommodation here now. Mr. McGregor lived at the dock during the last three years, and what Blacow and I have to tell you is like to take far into the night."

"Right-o, I'll come at once." And Ivor rang off, conscious of a curious thrill of excitement, he knew not why.

It was dark as he left the hotel, with a small hand-bag—and one or two whirling snowflakes came up from the river—no pleasant night for a man who, a little more than thirty hours before had been basking in the iced orange water at Buffo's restaurant on the Quaii de la Fraternite at Marseilles.

A taxi-cab took him to the landing-stage, the ferry-boat was just leaving, and in half an hour more another cab was rolling him at a snail's pace through the avenues of the great ship-building quarter.

The narrow streets between the immense brick walls were thronged with lorries of merchandise from the docks, or steel from the yards. There was a ceaseless clanging of metal in the air—a thudding of great steam-hammers, a machine-gun rattle as the riveters worked upon the shell plates of the ships; the shunting of freight trains, and everywhere the deep persistent purr of steam. Here and there Ivor saw a vista of some gaunt skeleton illuminated by powerful lamps and covered with men like flies. for it was a fine ship-building year, and the yards contended with each other all night long. He had come into the thick of it all—the dock gates with their policemen patrol, the spider webs of gleaming metal rails and now and again the mighty funnel of a liner rising like the tower of a church.

The cab crawled on and on, jolting through an air thick with the indescribable smell of a great port at night.

"After all it is good to be home," said Ivor McGregor to himself, as turning down a short, quiet street, they stopped at a high gate, spiked with iron.

"Here you are, sir," said the cabman, "this is McGregor Dock, and a queer place it is from all accounts."

Ivor smiled. He could have found his way blind-fold to those frowning gates. He pulled a bell handle, and after half a minute heard footsteps approaching. The little wicket-gate in the door was opened, and a head crowned with a shock of red hair peered out under the light of the gas lamp above

"That you, Laing? How are you? You see I've come."

A very tall man in a reefer-jacket stepped out and shook hands with Ivor. "It's glad I am to see you, Mr. Ivor, let me take your bag."

Ivor proceeded to pay the cabman.

"It's three and saxpence, not a penny more, and well ye know it!" Mr. Laing cried suddenly with a hoarse scream of alarm. "Losh, I thocht you were going to give him five shillings, Mr. Ivor. Be off, ye grasping, pudding-headed quagga or I'll set about ye. They'll rob ye of your shairt" he concluded, as he almost pushed the young double-man through the little door, which double-locked behind them when they had entered.

Ivor looked around. He saw the shadows on each side—dark and spectral. Hardly a light was burning anywhere. There was no sign of activity, no sound of ceaseless industry anywhere. It was all forlorn and empty. Right ahead two small steam cranes were silhouetted against the dull reddish glow on the other side of the water. The dock itself, an expanse of nearly two acres, was like a pool of sullen lead The whole place was eerie and ghostlike—a back-water in the roaring tides of activity and life all round it.

The silence, the desolation, struck Ivor like a blow. He turned to Laing, speaking rather to himself than to the tall Scotch engineer.

"The home of my fathers," he said with a little catch in his voice "and all falling into decay."

He felt his arm gripped.

"Man! ye'll no' say that when you hear what I and Blacow have to put before ye. Man—Mr. Ivor, sir, I should be saying—this dark and silent spot may be the womb as of something that will revolutionise the world—if ye'll only say the word and carry out your father's wishes."

The man's voice vibrated with emotion. There was a hungry sincerity in it, which was deeply impressive. Ivor thrilled to the summons.

"I don't know what you mean," he said, "but I expect you can count on me all right. What my father wanted me to do, I shall do if it is within my power. I've spent a happy, idle, useless four years. If there's work for me to do now, I'll do it."

Laing didn't answer him directly, but the young man heard a murmur. . . . .

"I knew it! a chip off the old block thank the Lord for't."

They threaded their way round baulks of timber, piles of scrapped steel, the debris of machinery, as they made progress towards the basin itself. Ivor was content to be guided towards whatever might be in store by his father's old and trusted colleague. He felt as a child in the grip of greater forces than he has known before.

Then they came to the dock itself, and some twenty yards from the side Ivor saw a long black hulk lying dark and still upon the water.

"A new boat?" he said—"remember I know nothing of what my father was doing before he died, Mr. Laing."

"Nay, nay, it's just an old hulk that Mr. David bought four years gone when he sold his house at Seacombe. The master has fitted it up as a residence. You'll not find yourself uncomfortable the night, Mr. Ivor."

Ivor followed his guide as if in a dream. They skirted the side of the dock to where there was a head-rail and concrete steps descended to the water. Laing whistled shrilly.

At that an electric light suddenly winked out upon the hulk. There was an answering hail, the sound of someone tumbling down an accommodation ladder, and then Ivor saw a short, squat figure, heard the splash of oars, and something like a beetle glided from the ship towards the steps.

The prow of a dinghy crunched against the concrete. A man jumped out and hurried up to them.

"Is that him? Is that Mr. McGregor?" said a full north country voice.

Ivor's hand was gripped in a great hairy paw. His arm was pump-handled up and down with a terrifying strength. He himself was as powerful a young man as one could meet with, but in the excited grip of the new-comer he was as a babe.

The creature who hailed him was a man of not more than five feet high and almost as broad as he was long.

"Lad, lad! I'm reet glad to see thee! When thou wert a little nipper of five, I've trotted thee round t'dock on by back, and you cracking about my head with your fists."

Ivor laughed. "I don't remember the incident," he said, "but even now after all these years, I recognise the man! It's Mr. Blacow, that I am sure of, and I'm thundering glad to see you. When I went to the Adelphi Hotel an hour ago, I felt I hadn't a friend in the world. Now I've met Laing and you I know it is all right," and standing between the lean Scot and the gorilla-like Lancashire man, he put his hands on the shoulders of both.

"He'll do, Johnnie, a'm thinking, he'll carry out the great wairk."

"To be sure he will!" the jovial Lancastrian shouted, "and if I'm wanting in respect to you, Mr. Ivor, please forgive me."

Then, after this strange greeting, the three men got into the boat in silence, and a few swift strokes brought them to the towering side of the hulk. Laing went up the accommodation ladder first, and Ivor followed him. They traversed the mastless deck till they came to a hatchway, and descending the companion steps, Laing opened a door at the bottom. There was a clicking of electric switches followed by a brilliant flood of light.

Ivor gave a gasp of astonishment, as well he might. He stood in a great room, made by removing bulk heads, and occupying nearly the whole of the hulk. It was furnished with extreme luxury. A Persian carpet of brick red and blue covered the floor. The windows which had been pierced in the ship sides, were hidden by curtains of heavy Tussore silk. There were some excellent modern pictures, and a quantity of inviting lounges and saddle-back chairs stood about on all sides, while great fire of logs glowed warmly in a fire-place of carved oak at the further end of the apartment.

"Good heavens, this is fit for a prince," said Ivor.

"It was Mr. McGregor's whim" Balcow answered, "if he did choose to live in an old hulk lying in a dock basin, he didn't see why he shouldn't be comfortable."

"My father lived here all alone?"

"The gate-keeper's wife would come in and do for him during the day, Mr. Ivor, but he was always alone at night except for Mr. Laing and myself, and a big mastiff dog that we had to destroy when the chief died, as he wouldn't let anyone come near him."

Ivor sat down at a central table motioning the others to do the same. His mind was in a whirl of curiosity and excitement. The secrecy observed, the suppressed excitement of his new friends—this palatial apartment in which he found himself—were enough to astonish anyone. Laing went to a cupboard, and produced a bottle of champagne and three glasses. He solemnly poured out the wine. "We'll drink." he said, "to the great enterprise, and the confusion of our enemies"

They drank in silence. and then Ivor spoke "I know nothing whatever," he said, "let's get to business."

"You begin, John," said the Scotsman.

"No, Bill, you can speak more to the point than I can."

Laing hesitated, coughed, drew a letter from a pocket of his coat, and handed it to the young man at the head of the table. Ivor thrilled as he saw it. He recognised his father's handwriting, and his fingers shook as he broke the seal.

The letter was quite short, and ran follows:—

"My dear Ivor,

"When you to see Cox and Johnson tomorrow you will find my will quite in order. I have left everything I possess to you with the proviso that in the future, when you have obtained the enormous fortune which is at last within your grasp, you will richly reward my faithful friends and colleagues, William Lang and John Blacow. These two men are utterly in my confidence. They are true as steel, and will stand by you in every emergency.

"For many years now I have been working at a scientific problem of the greatest importance to mankind. My financial and scientific partner in this affair has been Enoch Gofton, who died a year ago. He has spent his not inconsiderable fortune in prosecuting our researches, and I have backed him with almost everything I possess. There are only a few hundreds in the bank, and much more money will be needed to carry out my plans.

"The dock is at present free from incombrance, but for years it has produced no income as I have closed it entirely for purposes of the private work on which I have been engaged.

"There are two courses open to you. You can open the dock to normal trade, and within six months be drawing a handsome income from it. On the other hand you can mortgage the property in order to obtain the considerable sum which, as Laing and Blacow will explain, is still needed to bring our affairs to a triumphant conclusion. Repugnant as it may be to your feelings to do this, and take the risk of failure and the loss of our ancestral property, I urge you to do it with all the force I can command. I do not lay any melodramatic curse upon you if you do not see fit to accede to my wishes, and prefer the safe and easy way to the hazardous and uncertain path which it is my firm opinion will lead you to fortune.

"I merely place my dying wishes before you.

"Choose as you will, my blessing be upon you whatever you do.

"Your affectionate father,

"David McGregor."

Ivor read the dry, precise letter, in its neat, careful handwriting, with the tears in his eyes. His father and he had never been very close to each other, but this voice from the gave touched him deeply.

At last he looked up. "I'll show you this letter in a minute," he said, "but let me say at once that I'll take any risks and pursue this scheme to the end whatever it may be. Here's my hand upon t."

They shook hands in silence and Ivor noticed that the tense, anxious expression had gone from the faces of the two engineers.

"You'll never regret it, sir, said Laing, "and now I'll tell you what is afoot as well as I can."

He leaned over the table, punctuating his speech by little taps of his pipe stem, and began—

"Mr. Enoch Gofton, who died last year, was your father's partner. He was an experimental chemist of world-wide reputation, corresponding with half the learned societies of Europe. For the past ten years he was engaged on the attempt to manufacture rubber as a commercial proposition— to turn out a thoroughly cheap and effective substitute for the natural article. It was during his experiments that he came across a new substance, unknown to science until this moment."

Ivor listened with extreme attention. "And what is it?" he asked.

"It's a form of colloid—do you know anything of chemistry, Mr. Ivor?"

"Nothing at all."

"Then I'll explain. An ordinary colloid is a substance such as glue, or silicic acid, which when in solution will not pass through a membrane, such as bladder or vegetable parchment, that's all you need know. But the fact is, Mr. Gofton has discovered and made a certain variety or product of colloid which he has called Rubber Glass."

The Scotchman nodded to Blacow, who rose from his seat, unlocked a small safe standing by the fireplace, and produced something wrapped in a sheet of brown paper. He tore off the cover, and flung the object down on the table in front of Ivor.

It rang with a clear metallic sound, but to appearance was a small curved plate of perfectly transparent glass about an inch and a half thick, and perhaps a foot square.

Ivor took it up. It was as light as aluminium and had not the feel of glass.

"That, Mr. Ivor," said Blacow, "is a substance of extreme toughness and resilience. It is harder than iron, nearly as hard as the very best Tungsten steel. There's nothing else like it in the world."

Ivor was a quick thinker and was already beginning to grasp some of the possibilities of the new substance when Laing took up his story.

"Stored away in a secret place of this dock is a large quantity of this rubber glass. When Mr. Gofton went bankrupt and died, the secret of making it perished with him. The rights in it, however, were purchased by Mr. McGregor, and they are now your property."

"But if we cannot make any more these rights are useless."

"Not at all, Mr. Ivor. There's little or no doubt that there are several chemists in this country capable of analysing the stuff, and discovering the secret of its manufacture. But you have only heard the half of your father's plans."

"Please go on then. You have told me enough already to startle anyone."

Both Laing and Blacow moved closer to Ivor.

Laing even looked round him as if to make certain they were alone.

"Not a hundred yards away, is a small dry dock, over which has been built a strong superstructure. It is guarded night and day, and it contains the half-completed hull of a submarine."

"A submarine."

"No less, Mr. Ivor, and such a submarine as the world has never seen before. The oil engines are being completed in Paris. The dynamos and motor are ready for shipment from New York. Everything is being made separately in different capitals."

"My father building a submarine!" Ivor exclaimed, "I don't understand in the least!"

"It's this way. When our submarine comes to the surface nothing whatever will appear upon the water! For the whole of the vessel will be covered with a neat turtle-back of rubber glass."

Ivor's face flushed with excitement. "I begin to see," he cried.

"I thought you would." Blacow answered, "there will be no periscope or anything of the sort necessary. The water will be seen from side to side of the curved deck of rubber glass—practically nothing else than transparent steel. The light will go through it from side to side, and it will be able to approach any enemy ship within a pistol shot. There are a thousand uses to which it can be put. Why! with such a boat all the sunken treasures of the seas can be recovered!"

"And we want but fifty thousand pounds more to complete her!" Laing broke in. "That done we can offer her to the Government or for the matter of that any Government in the world, for any sum we like to ask. We've enough rubber glass to finish the ship, and leave a small store for other experiments. The secret of the preparation will soon be rediscovered. And if you want, Mr. Ivor, ye can marry a duke's daughter, and cover the lassie in diamonds frae hied to foot. Forbye I'll juist invest ma share in good Glassgow house property. I'am saving mon mysel', wi' nae particular ambition to eat my haddock off a gold plate."

Mr. Laing was stirred from his ordinary calm. He brought his fist down upon the table with a bang, and glared triumphantly at his new master. He reminded Ivor of a benevolent uncle showing a small child a new toy.

"And now you have the whole of it!" said the Lancashire man. "It's worth mortgaging the dock for, isn't it?

"Worth it! It's worth anything, Blacow. No man ever had such a chance offered him before! And here have I been cruising about the Grecian Islands in a three hundred ton yacht for four years, while you and my father have been working at this!"

He spoke rather bitterly of himself, and then there came in irresistible impulse to be left alone. He must think all this out. It was too staggering for the mind of apprehend all in a moment. He hinted as much, and the quick-witted men understood in a flash.

"Johnnie and I," said Laing, "berth in a little cabin on shore, close to the dry dock. If you press that bell there, we'll be with you in two minutes. The bedroom's aft—through that door, and the other door leads to the pantry, where you'll find a ham and bread, and all that is necessary should you want to make a meal. The woman will be here at eight to light your fire and cook your breakfast.

They bade him goo-night, and the tall thin man with his short muscular companion silently left the room, the very personification in human form of grit, enthusiasm and energy. Ivor was left alone.

He replenished the fire, sat down in an arrm-chair beside it, and lit his pipe. For nearly an hour he remained thus, lost in reverie. Little by little the wonder of which he had heard began to take definite shape and form in his mind. He saw success and fortune beyond the wildest dreams of romance coming towards him with open hands. A thousand thoughts jostled each other in his head, and once he got up and looked at the little plate of transparent steel that lay upon the table. He picked it up and let it fall three feet. It fell and bounded up an inch or two while once more the deep, musical noise vibrated through the room, exultant, triumphant, a herald of the future!

As the sound died away, he heard another—a quick rustling noise.

He stared in wild astonishment. Never there, standing not three feet away, was a tall dark figure dressed from head to foot in black.

Ivor gave a strangled cry—the hardiest nerves might well have failed at the sight, and as he did so the figure moved, the black draperies fell away from head to shoulders and he saw—a girl.

He stared in wild astonishment. Never in all his life had he seen anyone so beautiful—so suddenly, overwhelmingly lovely.

Her hair piled in a shining coronet upon her small head was of a deep old gold. The face was a pure oval, the nose a little aquiline, the chief glory of her face were the eyes. Under curved black brows, curtained by long black lashes there shone two pools of amethystine fire. Merely to say that she had violet eyes is nothing.

Her eyes were wide open and full of appeal.

"Mr. McGregor," she said, and Ivor thought her voice was like a flute "I beg you to listen to me. I am in dreadful trouble and preplexity. You are the only man in the world who can help me"

She stretched out her hands in a gesture of passionate appeal.

Ivor pulled himself together. He was just beginning to stammer he knew not what, when there was a crackle, a blinding flash of blue light, and the room sank in to utter darkness.

The girl gave a loud cry of alarm, stumbled forward, and fell into Ivor's arm.

He held her there, warm, fragrant intensely alive."

(To be continued on Sunday the 11th inst.)

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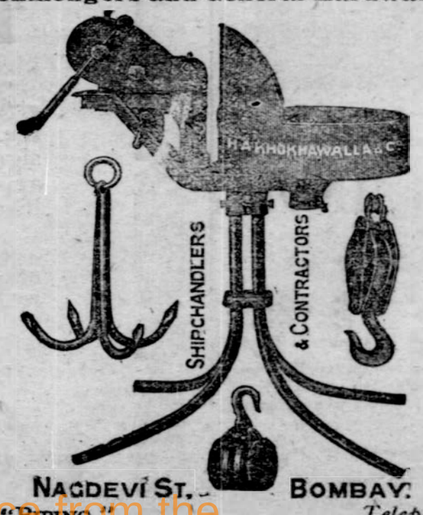

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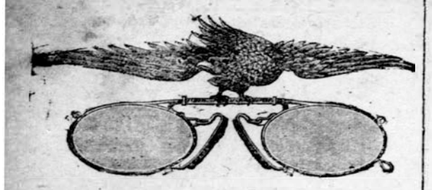

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The area of rainfall in the Peninsula has again contracted slightly, but Bombay monsoons contributed abundant rain in north-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, an dOrissa, eastern half of the United Provinces, and south-east of Central Provinces and Malabar, and local in Burma, Kashmir, Konkan, and Madras Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Hyderabad north and Madras coast.

Principal amounts are: Akyab, Myitkyina, Tezpur, two inches; Cherrapunji, seven; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Barisal and Burdwan, one and half; Chittagong, three; Jalpaiguri two; Darjeeling, six; Hazaribagh and Darbesanga, one and half; Gaya five; Pata, Gorakpur, Benares, Chanda, one; and Karwar two.

Forecast: Extension of rain in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad Extreme north.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th Aug. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.882 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.5 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 "
Dew Point	75.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.828 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.9 "
Minimum do. do.	80.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	225 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.93 "
Do. do. year	28.52 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 7th Aug. 1918	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER, Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER, Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	7	m 11	57	28	4	7	m 5	13	16	6
Thur	8	11	55a	26	8		6	2a	17	8
		0	26a	28	3	8	m 5	48	16	8
Fri.	9	m 0	29	28	9	9	m 6	31a	17	4
		0	52a	27	11		6	19	16	11
Sat.	10	m 1	1			10	m 6	58a	17	2
Sun.	11	m 1	16a				6	48	17	4
		1	33			11	m 7	21a	17	2
Mon.	12	m 1	40a				7	16	17	11
		2	6	25	11	12	m 7	52a	17	4
Tues.	13	m 2	5a	26	6		7	46	18	8
		2	41	25	5	13	m 8	23a	17	7
		2	51a	25	11		8	19	19	6
							8	58a	17	41

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset
Aug.	7 (Wednesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 12m.
"	8 (Thursday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
"	9 (Friday)	6h. 18m	7h. 11m.
"	10 (Saturday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
"	11 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10m.
"	12 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
"	13 (Tuesday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59.6m.	a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46.4m.	a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	10h.	33.5m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	29d.	6h.	57.1m.	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th August 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud is present over Hissar and Rawalpindi; elsewhere skies are clear. In the east and north Punjab humidity continues considerably below normal and temperature above the average both day and night the excess in the maximum ranging up to 16 deg. at Rawalpindi and 18 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the east but are clear or only lightly clouded in the west of the division. Humidity is considerably below normal except at Allahabad. Both day and night temperatures are locally above normal, and the excess in the former is considerable.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north of the division and moderately or heavily clouded in the south. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is moderately above the average in Rajputana and considerably so in upper Sind, where Jacoabad recorded a maximum of 117.5 deg. F. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues below normal and day temperature in slight to moderate excess in the north of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts; Chanda has had 1.16in., Nagpur 0.25in. and Raipur 0.24in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature continues in moderate defect at Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general in the south Konkan; Mormugao receiving 0.76in. and Karwar 2.41in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad has had 0.20in. of rain, and Belgaum 0.13in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at Sholapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the south Konkan and the south-east of the Central Provinces, and local in the Madras Deccan, south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the east of the United Provinces. Weather continues dry and temperature much higher than usual in north-west India. Conditions have improved this morning, but no large change appears likely in the present distribution of rainfall.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of August, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire			61			
Do. (6th Aug.)	98.4	83.0	66			
Jask	100.6	82.2	59			—0.08
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..			..
Muskat	..	..	..			..
Do. (6th Aug.)	90.6	83.1	84			—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.6	83.2	71	..	1.20	—2.01
Rawalpindi	110.9	80.7	52	0.01	3.44	—5.20
Lahore	107.8	86.5	48	..	2.15	—6.13
Hissar	106.1	84.8	53	..	?	?
Ambala	110.7	83.7	63	..	2.51	—10.84
Delhi	104.6	87.8	47	..	2.17	—10.71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	101.4	84.7	49	..	2.13	—10.41
Mainpuri	105.1	85.6	46	..	2.03	—9.86
Jhansi	101.5	79.2	69	..	7.57	—11.46
Cawnpore	100.0	82.1	73	..	8.25	—10.58
Allahabad	98.4	79.4	90	0.26	12.25	—6.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	117.5	80.0	59	..	0	—1.58
Karachi	94.3	77.8	86	..	0.08	—4.37
Almer	98.8	77.2	71	..	1.93	—8.87
Jalpore	96.3	78.8	65	..	2.47	—9.52
Kotah	99.0	82.2	51	..	6.46	—7.67
Mount Abu	76.5	63.4	89	..	5.93	—29.90
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	75.2	79	..	0.14	—9.30
Dwarka	86.2	79.2	83	..	0.18	—10.10
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	94.1	76.5	67	..	6.01	—11.15
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	78.4	83	..	5.06	—7.75
Surat	88.7	78.5	79	..	15.29	—14.15
Ahmedabad	95.8	79.8	60	..	3.11	—15.52
Deesa	95.3	78.1	64	..	3.18	—10.33
Neemuch	89.2	74.8	67	..	12.80	—1.81
Indore	85.4	72.4	86	0.02	8.65	—8.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.9	75.8	79	..	18.04	—12.37
Saugor	84.0	75.6	71	..	18.35	—6.23
Hoshangabad	85.4	78.2	82	..	13.24	—12.56
Khandwa	87.0	78.8	77	..	9.74	—5.66
Akola	92.9	78.9	76	0.07	7.84	—9.07
Amraoti	92.8	78.3	79	..	13.15	—4.35
Nagpur	86.8	73.8	76	0.25	21.54	—4.40
Chanda	80.7	73.8	83	1.16	26.67	—0.56
Raipur	77.0	72.7	93	0.24	46.28	+20.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.9	79.8	83	0.05	16.10	—31.20
Ratnagiri	83.9	77.1	78	0.09	37.00	—31.43
Marmugao	81.9	..	92	0.76	37.98	—28.92
Karwar	78.5	73.6	93	2.41	46.99	—35.56
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	74.2	82	..	2.80	—7.42
Ahmednagar	86.6	71.7	79	..	2.41	—7.06
Poona	80.5	71.5	84	..	2.03	—11.43
Sholapur	85.1	72.5	71	..	3.68	—6.41
Bijapur	85.8	71.1	77	..	1.08	—5.02
Belgaum	75.1	67.5	95	0.13	10.77	—17.90
Aurangabad	80.6	71.3	81	..	3.33	—10.14
Nizamabad (Indur)	81.6	71.7	88	0.10	11.31	—6.93
Hyderabad	88.8	73.7	73	..	6.64	—5.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.2	74.6	92	0.26	39.79	—40.66
Calicut	83.4	74.1	95	0.43	39.59	—40.92
Cochin	86.0	75.4	90	0.34	21.97	—33.63
Colombo	86.7	79.3	82	0.03	8.38	—5.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	75.5	88	..	7.12	—4.79
Bellary	87.1	72.7	70	0.28	0.59	—8.42
Cuddapah	95.6	75.7	62	..	1.37	—6.12
Madras	101.3	79.7	69	..	2.45	—4.35
Bangalore	88.1	64.9	83	..	2.36	—5.64
Coimbatore	89.7	71.0	75	..	0.21	—3.24
Pyichinopoly	101.2	77.8	68	..	3.62	+0.47
Negapatam	88.9	79.7	82	..	3.66	—0.12

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 7th August, 1918, was 29.815 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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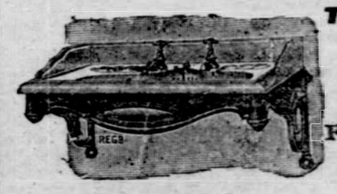

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